NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Voi. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1881

NUMBER 26

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'Ac

BRITISH LEGATION.— No. 1, Rua de Leão, Larang J. P. HARRIS-GASTRELL

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 30 Rua Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADAMSON,

BRITISIT CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 30 Rua S. José. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,

CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday.

FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A.,

- Ladeira do Sd, Larangeiras. Chap PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Nº 15 Travessa da Barreira Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every Thursday.

SAIL()RS MISSION — 163 Rua da Saude; 3rd floor.
vices at 2 p. m. every Sunday.
FRANCIS CURRAN,
Missiona

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. -Depot a JOÁO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 44, Travessa das Partilhas. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4;50, p.m.

PINHEIRO & TROUT

Ship-chandlers & Grocers 107, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO.

OHN MILLER & CO.

successors to

DULLEY, MILLER & BRUNTON

Importers and Commission Merchants.

SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.

MAURICIO SWAIN,

Mechanical Engineer

CURITYBA, PROV. OF PARANÁ

ARSON'S HOTEL

160 RUA DO CATTETE

WM. D. CARSON, Proprietor.

TAMES E. WARD & Co.

General Shipping and Commission Merchants NEW YORK

NEW-YORK AND BRAZIL

Receive and forward parcels to and frond New-York.

Office in New-York, No. 30, Burling Slip. Office in Rio de Janeiro, No. 34, Rua São Pedro.

T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA

Agent for the "DOMESTIC" and

GROVER & BAKER

SEWING MACHINES

N. B.—Every article pertaining to Sewing Machines and their use constantly on hand.

R. RUSSELL MAC CORD, M. D.

Licensed by the
IMPERIAL ESCHOLA DE MEDICINA DO RIO DE
JANEIRO.
Rúa da Candelaria, No. 18 B.
Corner of Rua de S. Pedro.

Will visit shipping in the harbor.
Office hours from 12 to 3 o'clock, p. m.

From The Green, July 9.

THE FIRST INTRODUCTION OF

COFFEE AND COFFEE-HOUSES

INTO EUROPE.

Coffee is believed to have been introduced into Venice about the year 1615. In 1644 it was known at Marseilles, M. de la Haye having taken with him some of the coffeebeans from Constantinople, with vessels and an apparatus for making the beverage. The traveller Thebenot was among the first to introduce into Paris the custom of taking coffee after dinner, and he had few imitators until ten years after-about 1668-when the coffee parties of the Turkish ambassador at Paris brought the beverage into fashion. A cafe was opened for the sale of the beverage in 1671, by an Armenian of the name of Pascal. The enterprise did not succeed, however, on account of the heterogeneous company that met there. A few years later, Procope, a Florentine, became known as an arbiter of taste in such matters, and prepared a splendid saloon, at which the rank and fashion of the French capital used to assemble.

The Correspondencia de España of Madrid, of May 17, tells us how coffee and coffeehouses were first introduced into Vienna, Considerable historical interest attaches to the little sketch of this first appearance of coffee in central Europe, and we shall briefly

capitulate the facts: About 1674 Toekoeli, a Hungarian nobleman of great talent and energy, caused his countrymen to rise against the Austrians, and at the head of a numerous army of insurgents he finally succeeded in expelling them, after a series of victorious exploits, in 1781. Louis XIV, as well the Turkish Sultan, assisted him in this undertaking, and the latter, under plea of Hungary being held to pay him an annual tribute under a previous arrangement, caused an army of 200,000 men to invade Hungary, and subsequently Austria proper, under the command of the Grand Vizier, Cara Mustapha, who soon laid siege to the capital, Vienna. The latter seemed to be lost, and Western civilization once more trembled in the balance. The Austrian court fled to Linz, but the citizens of Vienna, under the capable commandership of Rudiger von Staremberg, repelled successfully all storming by the Turks upon the ramparts of the city during sixty days, until at length the imperial army, under Charles of Lorraine, together with a Polish army under the celebrated warrior, John Sobiesky, came to the rescue, giving battle to Cara Mustapha under the walls of Vienna. A brilliant victory fell to the lot of the combined Christian forces; the rout of the Turks was complete and crush-They left behind an immense booty, and the Sultan was so enraged about this inglorious defeat that he caused Cara Mustapha to be arrested during his retreat and beheaded. Charles of Lorraine recaptured one Hungarian stronghold after another, and finally the insurgents were compelled to surrender Ofen, the capital, which had been garrisoned by the Turks during 146 years. This put an end to the independence of

Hungary, which ceased to be an elective

monarchy, and became part and parcel of the

sway it has been unable to shake off since. This conquest was terminated in 1687, but soon again the Turksappeared, in order to mend, if possible, their fallen fortunes, but they were defeated during the war which followed by the greatest captains then living, Charles of Lorraine, Prince Eugene, and Louis of Baden, in the battles of Salankemen, 1691, and Zentha, 1697, till in 1699 Turkey was obliged to submit to the unfavorable terms of the peace of Carlowitz. which gave to Austria all Transylvania and the country between the Danube and Theiss. Toekoeli, the insurgent chief, died in exile in 1705.

While Vienna was beleaguered in 1683 George Kulczycky, a young Pole of twentythree years, offered Von Staremberg to communicate with the Austrian commander then approaching, assuming disguise for the purpose. He was permitted to do so. but was captured by the Turks, who would have strung him up as a spy but for his presence of mind. He told the Turkish commander that he was a citizen of Belgrade, and came to make a contract for army supplies with him. While still in the Turkish camp he ascertained the precise position of the imperial army approaching, and in some shape or another managed to slip through the Turkish lines back into Vienne, communicating to Von Staremberg what he had heard. The latter thereupon took his measures, and during a successful sortie combined his operations with those of the imperial army outside in such a manner that the battle then commenced ended in the brilliant victory we have alluded to.

After the battle the joint commanders sent for the brave Polish youth and asked him what he wanted in compensation for his heroic deed. His answer was that he would be content with receiving all the coffee from among the booty left behind by the Turks, as it was his intention to open a first-class coffee-house with this stock of the precious bean. This modest request was of course granted him; the camp was ransacked for the bags of coffee in it, which proved to be numerous. The municipal council of the rescued capital then generously tendered the Pole as a gift a home in the suburb of Leopoldstadt, where Kulczycky installed himself. The popularity of this brave man, soon caused the Viennese to flock to his coffee-house; he began to prosper, and transferred it gradually better locations, finally to the schlossergasse. There he opened a café, under the sign of the Blue Bottle, in memory of the fact that being wounded during the siege his intended poured a healing balsam on his wounds from a blue colored bottle. George Kulczycky died in good circumstances at the head of his cafe in 1703.

During the two hundred years which followed these thrilling events in central Europe, coffee has become pretty much throughout the world an article of prime necessity, while the Turks who first in-troduced it into Europe have, from a formidable power, sunk to a position of insignificance, and may be swept back into Asia and Africa at the final settlement of the monarchy, and became partand parcel of the Eastern question, perhaps ere this century dominions of the house of Hapsburg, which

THE RIOAND SÃO PAULO CRICKET MATCH

The first of the annual matches between these clubs was played on the ground of the former, in the Rua do Paysandú, on the 7th and 8th inst,, and resulted in the home team winning with eight wickets to spare. This easy victory may be accounted for by the fact that the São Paulo eleven were of a very uneven quality, possessing a most decided "tail," and from the style of their fielding giving the idea that they had not been in the habit of playing together regularly, We are informed that several of their best men were unable to come down, so that it is probable that in the return match a much better fight will be made.

The first day was showery, which also told against the Sao Paulo men, the ground becoming slippery and several of them playing without spikes. On the 2nd day the ground was in capital order, and the home bowlers being decidedly on the wicket the visitors were quickly disposed of for 55 runs, or a total on both innings of 113, leaving Rio only 31 to get to win, which they accomplished with the loss of two wickets.

The fielding on the São Paulo side was remarkable for the number of catches made, Springatt distinguishing himself especially, while the long-stopping of Miller was exceptionally good. The Rio fielding was a little loose at first, but improved afterwards, the junior member of the eleven, Close, in particular being noticeable for his neat, smart style. We subjoin the score:

S. PAULO Jones, b. Fitzhugh.. 6 Not out..... J. Kennedy, run out. 6 c.Freeland, b. James. 8 Miller, do t c. Wigg, b. do t c. Wigg, b. do .. 5 T. Kennedy, C. Close, b. Fitzhugh 4 Harrison, not out .. 17 b. Youle 10 Total.... 58 Total . . . 55 RIO Reise 13 b. Reise 9 Cox, c. Springatt, b. Kennedy Peake, c. do b. Miller, Freeland, c. Kennedy 14 c. Harrison b. Reise, 2 Fitzhugh, b. Miller,. Close, not out..... James, b. Reise.... Not out..... 4 Extras 12 Extras 8 Total.... 83 Total . . . 31

On the evening of the 8th a dinner was given by the cricket club of Rio de Janeiro to their guests, the São Paulo eleven, at the Hotel de Eiras, Botafogo. Some forty plates were laid and as many cricketers applied themselves with willing appetite to the viands gracefully set upon a tastefully-decorated table. The usual toasts were proposed, and

speeches were made by Mr. Unwin, propos- | desired as to weather, and we must coning the "São Paulo Eleven," responded to by Mr. Peter Miller; by Mr. Cox, Mr. Fitzhugh, Mr. Reise, and Mr. Corbett in response to various personal toasts. Mr. R. Kinsman Benjamin responded for "the press" in a graceful little speech. Mr. Unwin proposed "the ladies" in a witty speech. The chairman, Mr. Sapte, presided with dignity, supported by Mr. Peter Miller. captain of the São Paulo eleven, and by Mr. Unwin.

THE REGATTA.

Interest in out-door sports is constantly increasing in this city. The day for the annual Regatta of the Guanabarense Club had originally been fixed for Thursday the 8th, inst., but the atmospheric premonition being unfavorable selection was made of the following Sunday, a day not usually selected by the people most devoted to out-door sports for their public contests. However, they order these things differently in France, as they do in Brazil. When they wish to emphasize a theatrical performance with extra stress, Sunday is always selected, and the Emperor and Empress are generally present. The horse races rarely occur on any other day-unless it happens to be a saint's day-and the imperial head of the nation often "assists. On Sunday last the Emperor was expected at the regatta, but dissappointed the "grave and reverend seigniors" of the committee in waiting by going to the horse race instead. Thousands of people lined the crescent-shapedshore of the beautiful bay of Rio's pet suburb-Botafogo-and the smooth surface of the almost mountain-enclosed water was dotted with every description of craft from the lateen-sail falua, to the trim man-of-war's boat, all gaily decorated ;--- here and there a tug-boat puffed its black smoke energetically and darted from point to point as if in impotent search of some one to hurry up the starting of the racers. Here and there, along shore, a brass band, gifted with lungs apparently reserved for the occasion, made the valleys reverberate with discordant sounds much to the delight of the juvenile population of African descent who were present in their usual strength.

Race No.1 .- The Guararema got well away at the start; superior rowing, however, on the part of the gig of the German man-ofwar Victoria enabled her to win by a boat's length.

Race No. 2.-Confusion and loss of 20 minutes time in starting; then two boats fouled and were ruled out. Ferrabras won easily.

Race No. 3. - Made a good start, spoilt by a subsequent foul, ending, however, by Tonelero winning gracefully.

Race No. 4. - Bad start and uninteresting Camões got away by two boats length and kept this distance to the winning post.

Race No. 5 .- Won easily by the boat of the Brazilian man-of-war Purus. The Victoria having, only too evidently, an in-

Race No. 6.-Contest between a crew of the military college and a crew of the naval college in which the military boys rowing the whole course most spiritedly and winning by an energetic spurt. This was the most interesting race of the day.

Race No. 7 .- Crew of boat "XX" was the favorite, but Pampeiro won gracefully, though not without effort.

Race No. 8.-Simply "a walk over the course" by Orlinda.

Race No. 9.-From the start this race was in the hands of the boat of the Club Gymnastico Portuguese, while the boat representing the Regatta Club came in a bad second.

The day was everything that could be

gratulate our national friends on the improvement they are annually making in the manly art of rowing.

From the Gazeta de Noticias, Sept. 12th.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

We received the following lines yesterday from the illustrious Dr. Ladislau Netto, which we insert with pleasure, and in which he shows himself to be highly enthusiastic over the auspicious endeavors of the Associação Industrial :

The continental exposition projected for the beginning of the coming year in the city of Buenos Aires cannot fail to attract all our attention. In an equal measure it should awaken in the soul of our industries the greatest desire to have Brazil brilliantly represented by the many ramifications of her industry, in the heart of that active capital, which, just across the Plate, is our neighbor, so near at hand that the throbs of her endless labor seem to alternate or harmonize with the beatings of our forges, as if of their own accord the two people desired to imitate the workings of two neighboring beehives, so like two sisters in the structure of their buildings and in the murmuring and harmonious labor of their workmen.

We will speak one truth though which is not known to all our fellow countrymen: that is, that the Argentine Republic knows very little about us, for we have never cared to take the pains to inform her of what we

Another truth of which many of us are ignorant, or rather another illusion in which nearly all of us profess to believe, is in the fact that while our troops, during the war, gave proof there of their undisputed courage, of their unsurpassed bravery, they did not succeed in leaving in all the valley of the Plate the pleasant impressions and editying footprints of an illustrious and industrious people, such as we are proud of being.

Those brave men, like the ancient cohorts of Cæsar in transalpine Gaul, counted in their ranks both Greeks and Romans of noble sentiments and of lofty intellectual culture, though these characters were rare in the columns of the Numidians and the other rude combatants, of whose uncultured nature we who saw them embark for the battle fields have more than sufficient knowledge.

Not even though we might have desired it would it have been possible to exact of such people, so hastily mustered into service, that which had not been given them.

But now, our wishes are to be satisfied. The new exposition has come at the proper moment to invite us-us, neighbors and friends that we are-to fraternize, not with the deadly instruments of war upon which, through contempt of humanity and the caprice of a few tyrants civilized nations still rely, but with the life-giving arms of industry which science illumines.

Then let us substitute the foolish pride of oligarchy which makes of every man an exe cutioner, an ignoble and contemptible ins trument for the extermination of his own brothers, with the praiseworthy love belonging to the democratic societies which possess in every citizen a factor of activity and energy, a productive instrument of the moral evolution of free and cultured people.

In this new and most noble kind of intel ligent war in which he conquers who most labors-august battles, whose peans of victory even the conquered himself sings as he smiles, knowing that the trophies of th conqueror do not consist of the secret tears of routed enemies but of the open applause of contending friends.

On the contrary these are struggles in which what we would call reverses, are the stimulants to growth and to the greater per fectibility of human industries.

So, too, fortunately, together with the majority of the population of this capital, it is understood and comprehended by the Associação Industrial of Rio de Janeiro-a collective individuality as honoring to us in the broad sphere of its labor as an illustrious academy can be in the orbit of its transcendent investigations.

But this association needs the aid of all Brazilians, for working alone, without any subsidized delegation from the government, whose support however, the present worthy minister of agriculture will not allow to be wanting, it could so little realize without such aid.

Nor do we believe that any industrious man in this empire would refuse such aid, but rather that he will hasten to lend it; for not from this well-deserving corporation, but from him and from his industry must come new resources to broaden the horizon for national exportation, and the establishing of transactions of commercial activity upon which, later on, the greatest consumption of our products must depend.

We all foresee, from what interests us in this great industrial festa, what light will surely and suddenly show to the eyes of this brother people some vague outlines in our national individuality which they see in a kind, of penumbra, the more obscure and confused for having been represented so much more dense and cloudy by inadmissible prejudices, inexplicable hesitation, and fantastic fears.

Let us expunge now and forever the groundless and infantile passions which have left us as coy and distant as two capricious children, estranged for the time by piques common to such children.

No; these petty sentiments certainly suit us no longer. We are both already in full manhood, and the manly encounters and tournaments of the present age are controversies of intelligence and labor. Forward, then, noble workers of intelligence; joyfully take your posts, intelligent promoters of labor!

We regret to say that no prosy English translation of the foregoing can do justice to the fervid rhetoric of the illustrious director of the Museu Nacional. The enthusiasm and illimitable patriotism of the appeal, however, are so great and so intense that we feel compelled to place the nearest approximation which our matter-of-fact language affords, at the disposal of our readers. There may not be reality in all that is said, there may be even some confusion of mind in the reference to beehives, forges, and the Greeks and Romans; but it should be remembered that all these are admissible figures of speech which represent the ideal rather than the real. After this appeal there can be but one result : Brazil must make a brilliant and successful display, or rude people will be vexing Dr. Netto with some very embarrassing questions as to what he meant.-Eds. News.

THE ABOLITION OF THE ADVANCE

On the 1st of August the Seam Note System was practically abolished in Great Britain. There will probably be some drawbacks Note System was practically abolished in Great Britain. There will probably be some drawbases experienced at first and possibly cases of individual hardship may be caused by it, but considering the spirit of the law, it is undoubtedly one of the best measures possible tor benefiting the merchant marine. There have been doubts expressed as to hards. It is possible to make a successful chance whether it is possible to make a su in the wages system, without losing entirely all the advantages that are claimed for the adv note plan. But it is quite possible to do so. The means to that end are those now adopted in England. While they may seem to the stalist heroic in their treatment, they will, i talist heroic in their treatment, they will, if reti ed, permanently secure far better results for ed, permanently secure far better results for the sailor and his employer than ever could be gained by allowing advance notes. As this new law was not enacted without opposition, it is probable that a thorough trial of it will be made before complaints

against it, will have any weight. As close con-sideration has been given to all: that can be said for and against it, there is every reason to hope that the advance note system is killed in English and And it is to be hoped further that this good example it is to be hoped further that this good example be followed by the United States. Efforts will be followed by the United States. Efforts have been attempted here with that end in view, and a petition will be made during the next session ss to have our advance wages system

That this is the only means of any value that would succeed in rooting out many evils in our merchant service has been shown time and again, The cause of much of the deterioration and of the service have been traced directly to the bad effect of the advance wages system. It is used by corrupt men for their own bad ends without any corrupt men for their own bad ends without any regard for the ruin of the sailor which the process involves. And it will always be perverted to such uses in spite of all guards to prevent it. Whatever may be said in favor of the system, in its practical cation it does more injury than good.

The advance is supposed to give the sailor an opportunity of procuring a new outfit, of leaving some money with his family and of paying for lodgings should he return from a voyage with little money. This was doubtless the original intention. And no objections would be made to the plan were it carried out only on the above good and apparently satisfac-tory basis. But practically is has miserably failed in all these. A very small portion of the advance ever goes for any good purpose. In most cases none of it is used in that way. It is simply an aid to prolong dissipation on shore, and most of it finds the way into the sailor landlord's pocket in payment of outrageous charges for lodgings and unnecessary services. The blood money villainy, which we have services. The blood money villamy, which we have exposed repeatedly, is an offspring of this system, and is an example of some of the evils of which it is the parent. Indeed there are no advantages in the system, for the evils that it causes not only smother the good, but multiply the dangers. The only advantage that ever could be claimed for it is that advantage that ever could be claimed for it is that it gives the sailor some ready money at the beginning of his voyage, but this is offset by the fact that it leaves him the less money to take at the end. A sailor, just discharged and with the money in his A sailor, just discnarged and with the money in his pocket, may save some of it, but the chances of his doing so are gone when the landlord collects it for him when he ships. As it is now he will never study economy as long as he can obtain an advance. But when he cannot get that and his landlord throws him out after his earnings are spent, he will be more careful. Imprudence has been fostered in him by the advance system. It gives the landlord a chanthe auvance system. It gives the mutiora a cannoe to tapi Jack's pockets twice—when he lands and before he goes to sea. The sailor when he finds that money is not obtained as easily as heretofore, will earn in time to do better. But this will be the United States follow the example of England and abolish the advance note system. By doing that, a general system will be established which cannot but act upon the merchant services of both countries to their mutual benefit, for then, the shiftcountries to their mutual benefit, for then, the shirt-less and lazy would not be kept in the trade to the advantage of the lodging-house keeper, and the mer-chant service would be filled with a better class of men-men who would learn to be sailors.—New York Maritime Register, August 3.

There have been so many fruitless complaints made of the villainy growing out of this advance wages system that it seems idle to say anything further. And yet, the abuses are so great and the wrongs so many that there is no other course than reiterating both complaint and protest. No one who has ever looked into the practical workings of the system can have failed to note how little benefit the sailor ever gets out of it. The spoils generally go to the lodging-house keeper, and not unfrequently, we regret to say, to the public officials who are appointed to protect seamen against We hope the American public will keep up the agitation until this unjust and obnoxious law is finally abolished. The records of the State Department at Washington contain evidence enough to condemn the system forever.

It is said that iron or steel immersed in a soltion of carbonate of potash or s utes, will not rust for years, not even when exposed to a damp atmosphere.

More than eight hundred thousand acres of land AULK than eight hundred thousand acres of land have been reclaimed from the water in Holland since the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the work still goes on at the rate of about eight acres per day. Since 1850 the lake of Haarlem has been drained, and now the Züyder Zee is to be pumped out, which will surpass all previous endeavors. PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The abolition movement is gaining strength in Pará.

-The August customs receipts at Rio Grande ited to 8,582\$781.

—The subscriptions for a central usine at Maranhão have reached the total of 202,000\$.

-The president of Ceará has designated the 4th per next for the election of deputies to the provincial assembly of 1882-83.

-The July receipts of the Manage of amounted to 29,156\$280, of which 23,436\$260 were from imports and 3,326\$530 from exports.

The materials for the S. Thome lighthouse have arrived ot S. João da Barra. Tenders are invited for conveying the same to the site selected by the

-The municipal council of Parahyba do Sul has authorized a contract for the public illumination of that place. The contractor named is Sr. Manoel Cardoso de Mello.

A fight between two laborers at S. Jeros Rio Grande do Sul, on the 25th ult., resulted in the death of one of them from a knife thrust. The assassin was afterwards captured,

Business in the province of Plauhy is reported to be in a most deplorable state. There is nothing to sell, consequently there is restricted ability to buy. Business is totally paralyzed.

-The August receipts of Bahia custom house amounted to 864,6805694 for the national treasury, and 91,504\$134 for the provincial treasury. The receipts of the general recebedoria were 33,997\$654 and of the provincial 45,320\$735.

-An official investigation of the tax collector —An official investigation of the tax collectors office at Santarem, province of Pará has proved a defalcation on the part of the collector, José Olympio Fernandes, to the amount of 14,64287737.

Orders have been issued for the arrest of the dishonest official.

-The sum of 1,000,000\$ was subscribed in two ours in the Pará Exchange on the 18th ult., for the organization of a new insurance company to be known as the "Grão Pará." A new company, to be known as the "Commercial," with a capital of 1,500,000\$, had been organized only a few days

—A well-known planter of Pomba, Minas Geraes, Sr. José Martins, was assassinated by one of his slaves on the night of the 2nd instant. The slave entered the room where he was sitting, and shim. The assassin was captured, and is now imprisoned at Uba.

-The official emancipation of slaves in Ceará is receiving great assistance from the slave-owner themselves, particularly in the matter of low valua theuseves, particularly in the matter of low vanua-tions. In the municipality of Sobral 21 slaves were classified for emancipation at a valuation of only 6,4078383. Quixeiramobim and Boa Viagem 32 slaves at 8,984\$400, "accompanied by some 30 ingenuos. In Apulraz the classification value was only a little in excess of 100\$ each.

The province of Amazonas possesses 5 private and 75 public schools. Of the public schools 53 are giving instruction and 22 are at present closed. Of those in operation 32 are for males, 19 for females, and two are for both sexes. The total school males, and two are tor both sexes. The total school population of the province is 1,018, of which 1,239 are males and 679 are females. Besides these, the capital possesses one lyceum with 30 pupils, one seminary with 42 pupils, and one private college with 26 pupils.

-The Gazeta, of Lorena, São Paulo, bega: keeping account of the coffee export from that municipality at the beginning of September, 1880. The export by months during one year were as ws: September (1880) 114,758 kilogrammes 101008: September (1880) 114,758 kilogrammes, October 76,781, November 144,522, December 154,389, January (1881) 91,463, February 120,715, March 73,879, April 144,346, May 52,585, June 62,685, July 38,250, August 85,236; total for the year 1,093,789 kilogrammes.

—The new slave registry law of Ceard, No. 1,937, of August 5, requires the registration of every slave brought into that province within 15 days from the time of entry, and also the registration of every slave transferance, whether by gift, purchase, etc., within the province. On all slaves introduced into the province, except through inher-itance and judicial decision, a tax of 1,000\$ will be mposed, and upon the transferance of ownership ithin the province a tax of 50\$ will be similarly llected. These taxes must be paid within one month under penalty of a fine of one half the regis-

RAILROAD NOTES

-The Leopoldina railway will transport gratui-tously all articles for the projected national exposi-

-The June receipts of the Baturité railway amunted to 16,380\$558, and the expenditures to 13,-678\$027.

-The number of passengers carried on the Campinas tramway line during the month of August was 12, 166.

-The July receipts of the Paulista railway am ounted to 144,876\$230, and the expenditures to 60,921\$380, leaving a surplus of 83,954\$850.

-It is announced that the Carangola railway loan, recently placed in London, was subscribed fo to an amount four times greater than the sum specified.

—The concession of a railway privilege to Jose Alves Barbosa, Jr., and others, for a line from Mamamguape, Parahylia, to the village of Acary, Rio Grande do Norte, has been extended to a period of 90 years. The date of the original co sion is February 5, 1881.

-The S. Fidelis railway company has asked a modification in the terms of its privilege from the provincial government of Rio de Janeiro, by which its point of departure may be on the left bank of the Rio Parahyba as is the case with the S. Antonio de Padua line. The petition has been granted.

-The semi-annual report of the Mogyana railway directors shows that the receipts of that line dur-ing the first half of the present year amounted to 438,018\$420, and the expenditures to 261,872\$539, leaving a surplus of 176,145\$881. A dividend of responsibility of 176,145\$881. A dividend of 7\$000 per share was declared. The capital of the company has been elevated to 5,100,000\$.

-The annual report of the Villa Isabel tramway directors, of this city, shows that for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, the receipts, expenditures and balances were as follows:

Dalances were as total and the support of the suppo 275,912 320 175,562 861 100,349 459

546,855 134 369,511 001 177,344 133 The total number of passengers carried was 3,196, 936, of which 160,520 were at the fare of 300 reis 548,660 at 200 reis, 1,378,789 at 100 reis, 96,915 gratuitous, and 12,052 special.

—The English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited.

has issued a prospectus for a debenture loan for 500,000\$ for the União Mineira railway, at par, bearing interest payable half yearly at 6½ per cent. per annum. The loan is secured by mortgage on the whole of the company's property, revenue and interest guaranteed by the provincial government of Minas Geraes, which last alone amounts to 210, 000\$ per annum. This first class railway has con-OOOS per annum. This first class railway has con-structed 82 kilometers of its line with a paid up capital of 2,499,270\$ and the net amount of the first year's working, when only the first section was opened to traffic during the first six months, was 86,021\$184, a sum much more than sufficient to pay interest and redemption of the loan for one year. The present loan is for the purpose of ex-tending the line. A safer or more desirable invest-ment could hardly be met with. Under these circumstances it is unnecessary to say the loan fully subscribed at once.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, September 1.

-The winter is virtually over and warm days are becoming not uncommon.

-The amount of land sown in wheat and maize will show an increase on any previous year.

-The minister of finance will shortly present a message to Congress asking for a supplementary credit to cover back debts withal,

-News from the camps are good. The wool clip of the coming season will be large and of a much better quality than last year.

-Eight leagues of land in the 1st section of na tional lands from Cordoba sold at \$105,000 per league, the highest price we have quoted for similar

—We are happy to announce that the contract for the continuation of the water and drainage works of the city has been concluded with Mr. Bateman, which is a guarantee of thoroughness.

--- Affairs in Montevideo are critical. The revolt, begun previous to our last review, has not be lowed up by further battles, but there is every probability of a sharp struggle between the government, now virtually led by General Santos minister of war, and Ex-Dictator Latorre, with the chances in

... The law for the coining of money in the republic was sarctioned on Tuesday, August 30.
The gold coins are to be the Argentino, worth 5 hard dollars, and the medio Argentino worth The silver coins are to be worth half that amount. The silver coins are to be worth one hard dollar, fifty, twenty and ten cents; and the copper, two and one cents. The following are to be the sizes of these coins: El Argentino of 23 millimeters: ½ do do 19 do; Pero fuerte do 37 do; 54 centavos do 30 do; 20 do 23 do; 10 do 18 do; cop-per of 2 centavos do 30 do; do 1 do do 25 do.

Referring to the visit of Latorre to Buenos Aires, El Nacional, of last evening (Aug. 25), has the following: "Latorre arrived here from Currentes, by the Rio Branco from Cuyaba on the morning of the 18th. Maintaining the strictest incognito' he landed and took up his abode at a modest looking house in Calle Santa Fe, near Mr. Lumb's. He and a group of followers subsequently took passage for Paysandú in one of the river ste guised as Basque peons. Colonel Vasquez, La-torre's ex-minister of war, took ship with another group on Tuesday, (August 30) at Quilmes." • =

From The Grocer, New York, July 9. THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Nowhere has such an impulse been given to coffee planting since the great rise in October, 1871, as has been the case in Central America, especially in Costa Rica and Guatemala.

Costa Rica has for its president General Tomas Guardia, a man of great energy and a good states-man, who rules the country as a sort of dictator. General Rusino Barrios, whose presidential office was last year prolonged for another six years was and year protongen for another six years Honduras' president is Mr. A. Soto; Mr. Joacquin Zavala is the chief magistrate of Nicaragua, while that of San Salvador is Mr. B. Zaldivar y Lazo. Although there are at times bickerings between the five republics, peace is upheld between them, and internally there is less revolution than in most other Spanish-American republics.

SIZE AND POPULATION.

	square miles.	population.
Guatemala		1,190,754
San Salvador	. 4,765	482,422
Nicaragua	34,058	300,000
Honduras	30,668	351,700
Costa Rica	13,174	185,000
	113,501	2,509,876

The respective capitals are: - Guatemala, 45,000 abitants; San Salvador, 16,000; Managua, 10,000;

Tegucigalpa, 12,000, and San José, 12,000. Central America is volcanic and mountainous with a most fertile soil, especially on the rich table lands, a deep black loam being highly favorable to coffee cultivation. Geographically, their position between the two oceans could hardly be better; the between the two oceans could hardly be better; the climate is generally healthy, labor is abundant and cheap without the necessity of procuring either negroes or coules. A large portion of the natives consists of pure Indians and half breeds, quite amenable to field labor. The consequence of this happy state of affiairs is that Central America pro gresses rapidly, both mentally and materially, and that it has a great future, provided it keeps out of revolution, the usual bane of the countries originally

revolution, the usual tane of the countries or among settled by Spaniards.

Costa Rica's finances are flourishing; the income in 1880 was \$2,802,279, the expenditure \$3,460,597, but thus included \$1,255,961 paid for building the inter-oceanic railway, \$138,892 for other public works, and \$173,585 paid Peru in settlement of a debt. This year the income will square the outlay: The foreign debt is \$5,463,285, and the state owes ome money at home, but its assets are about twice its liabilities. The import last year was \$2,669,861-the export through Punta Arenas, \$3,524,810, and through Lima, \$211,142. The export included 23,267,065 pounds of coffee, the balance being India hber and skins

	sailing	
steamers	vessels.	tonnage.
Entered at Punta Arenas, 96	63	196,007
Sailed from ,, . 95	59	188,163
Entered at Lima 41	130	103,867
Sailed from ,, 40	123	106,659
Railways so far in operation, or	ily about se	eventy-five
miles, but already of great	value to	the coffee
planters. Telegraphs, 395 mil		

Guatemala's income in 1877 was \$4,503,523, and its expenditure \$4,428,298. The public ebt in 1879 amounted to \$5,369,529. The import in 1878 was \$3,238,000, and the export \$3,919,000; the latter included \$3,349,740 worth of coffee, the balance being sugar, skins, exchineal and indigo. The arrivals at San José in 1876 were 26 sailing vessels, while from three to four steamers touch monthly at the Pacific ports,

Honduras is financially less favorably situated than the preceding republics, for it owes in England and France together some f.8,000,000, while the income in 1877-78 was only \$533,469, against an expenditure of \$1,189,546. The liquor tax is, however, producing larger amounts since 1877. The export amounted in 1880 to \$1,305,000, the bulk being indigo, cattle, dyewoods and hides. The Atlantic ports are Truxillo and Omoa, and the Pacific port is Amapala. There is a railroad of 37 miles from Puerto Cortez to San Pedro. Telegraphs there are 150 miles.

Nicaragua.—The revenue of the country was

\$1,750,000 in 1877, against \$211 405 in 1868 show ing a remarkable increase; the expenditure in 1877 was \$2.235,000, and the foreign debt amounted in 1878 to \$2,254,607.

FOREIGN TRADE MOVEMENT IN 1878.

Greytown	import. \$616,000	export. \$595,000
Corinto	347,000	575,000
San Juan del Sur		138,000
Chinandega	9,000	27,000
- 9	1,005,000	\$1,335,000

The bulk of export consisted in India rubber, coffee, skins and fustic. There entered Corinto in 1876, 35 vessels, and steamers touch at the various ports two to three times per month.

San Salvador,—The income of the republic has from \$798,000 in 1869 gradually risen to \$2,686,000 in 1878, the liquor monopoly yielding \$7,49,000 alone. The public debt increased from \$1,830,000 in 1877 to \$2,294,000 in 1878.

1878...... \$2,500,000 53,626,000

1877. 2,586,000 3,956,000 Indigo and coffee were the two heaviest articles of export, the latter \$1,800,000 worth; then came sugar and tobacco. The entries in 1878 were 22 sailing vessels and 82 steamers, with a joint tonnage

Central America at present produces 33,000 tons of coffee, against 10,000 in 1868 and 3,000 tons in 1836. This coffee, Costa Rica in particular, is very popular, both on account of its looks and its flavor London and S. Francisco in particular have known how to appreciate Costa Rica coffee since they became familiar with it; hence it brings comparatively came animar with it aence it brings comparatively more there than elsewhere. New York, we are sorry to say, has not yet learned to fully appreciate this excellent coffee, which is absolutely unsurpassed by any other sort. The sorts coming near-est to it in point of outward appearance and delicacy of flavor are Orizaba and Cordova, from the famous Markers the state of the property of the sort of the Mexican volcanic region. All these coffees have a great future before them. While Java and Arabian coffees grow so well on the slopes of mountains, Costa Rica flourishes most in the incomparable black soil of the mountain plateaux of that country, mid-way between the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Railroad building is proceeding most actively in Central America, cheapening the transportation of the precious bean and infusing life everywhere.

GUATEMALA INDIGO.

The catalogue of objects exhibited by the republic of San Salvador at the Paris exhibition of the following contribution to the history of the cul-tivation and preparation of indigo in that country: This species of indigo is known to American and European commerce as "Guatemala indigo." Ir Salvador it is called by the native name of "Iiquilite," and is considered the most important agriculite, "and is considered the most important agreem-tural crop of the entire republic. The plant grows wild, but is entired in properly prepared ground. Both the crops and the produce vary according to the geological composition of the soil. Thus at the the geological composition of the soil. Thus at the base of the volcano of San Salvador the yield of dye is sometimes about half a pound per load of leaves, while at some distance from the sea, thirteen or fourteen ounces are obtained. Indigo is grown ove nearly the whole of Salvador, forming extensive fields and furnishing one of the most valuable products to its agricultural industry. The local-ities in which the plants are grown are called 'manchones."

The workmen, who are styled "sacateros," cu the plants with a small sickle, and make them up into sheaves of from fifty to sixty pounds weight. The plants, after being cut, are thrown into vals filled with water; they are here allowed to sook for a period of from twelve to seventeen hours, the time varying according to the temperature and quality of the water. When the liquid is in a quality of the water. When the figure is in a state of fermentation the coloring matter is drawn off into another vat, where it is beaten or kept in motion by means of wooden wheels, and then the dye is precipitated by the sap contained in the back of the "tiliut late" of the "platanillo," or of the "cuaja tinto." The first named bark is referred to as a species of *Lonidium*, the second to *Canna in*dien, while of the third no clew is given as to the drot, while of the third no clew is given as to the scientific name of the plant. All these plants have an acid reaction. When once the dye is precipi-tated it is allowed to remain during the night, and the next day it is boiled, filtered, pressed, and drived in the sun. Each bate, or "suron," contains The number of "Sannage, or "Sannage, contains 150 pounds, and the different qualities or grades of the indigo are specified by numbers—from four to six, ordinary quality, or "cortes," from seven to nine, fine or superior, or "sobresalientes," The usual annual produce of unligo in Salvador

amounts to about 2,400,000 pounds, the annual ex-ports being between 14,000 to 15,000 "surons," of 150 pounds each, representing an approximate value of 1,721,738 pointers or follars. The superior quality indigo is sold at the country fairs at about 8 reals per pound. In the American and European markets the prices vary, of course, according to the supply from other countries. - Scientific Ana

THE RIO NEWS

PURILISHED TRIMONTILLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 13th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

ns a summary of news and a review of Brazilian aftairs f the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-i report and price current of the market, a table of treights arters, and all other information necessary to a correct tent on Brazilian trade.

(Cash mvariably in advance)

bs	cription	for one year in	Braz	il,		20\$00	œ
	do	for six months	do			.10\$0	00
	do	for one year in	the 1	United	States,	\$10.0	o
	do	for six months		dυ	do	\$ 5.0	o
	do	for one year in	Gre	at Brit:	ain,	€2 0	0
		Carolin marsha	1.			·	_

All subscriptions must run with the calendar year.

Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879

Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS:- 34 Rua São Pedro. Agents in New York:

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON,

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1881.

The editorial and business offices of THE RIO NEWS have been moved to No. 34, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor.

On the 13th instant it was reported upon the street that a cable dispatch had been received bearing the sad tidings of the death of President Garfield. The report was reproduced in the evening papers, and it was for a time currently believed to be true. We are glad to say, however, that there is no foundation whatever for the report. Our readers should bear in mind that, should there be so unfortunate a termination to President Garfield's life, it will be officially communicated, and will not be subject to the irresponsible reports of the street.

Later .- Just as we go to press we are informed that the telephone company has received a cable dispatch to the effect that PresidentGarfield is better

THE irrepressible Yankee is now charged by the London correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio, with the nefarious design of reducing the great city of São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro, capital of the Empire of the Southern Cross, to a mere dependency of New York. Nay, he even accuses THE RIO NEWS of aiding and abetting the irrepressible Yankee in his attempt to subject our city to this degrading vassalage. prehend this, like his confession of optimis in his letter of July 23rd, is intended to tickle only the Brazilian ear, the antithesis, in fact, of para Inglez ver !

In response to the charge that the Brazilian government had not communicated with the government of the United States with reference to the attempted assassination of President Garfield, a statement is made through the Jornal do Commercio that the Emperor did communicate his condolences and that a reply from Secretary Blaine, under date of July 27th, has been received. We are glad to note the correction, because such an oversight would certainly convey a false impression as to the feelings of Brazil toward the United States. Our previous statements as to this question have since been reiterated by the New York correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio, who calls attention to the omission, and states that a prominent newspaper editor asked him why such a message of sympathy had not been tendered by the Brazilian government. It seems, therefore, that while all the messages from other countries have been made public through the press, that from Brazil has not been published, and in consequence it was believed that no such message had been sent. The omission was most unfortunate, for to be the only exception

in such a matter is to occupy a position far from agreeable. We trust that our American contemporaries will correct the mistaken impression which has grown up, and give due credit to Brazil for the honest sympathy for President Garfield which she must assuredly feel.

Dr. J. C. ALVES LIMA has not made his trip to the States without learning something, though the same result might have been obtained by simply asking a few questions of any intelligent American in Rio de Janeiro. His letter to the Jornal do Commercio, dated San Francisco, July 20, is simply an epitome of the editorial articles of THE RIO NEWS, and might just as well have been compiled from our columns and submitted to the Jornal here, before the learned doctor sailed for the land where, as he states, the Chinaman earns the not extravagant sum of 2\$400 daily. The doctor sagely remarks that it is out of the question altogether to suppose that this celestial laborer will forego 2\$400 per diem, with comfortable quarters and good food, wages paid regularly in gold, for 18000 per diem, indifferent food and dubious quarters, wages paid "when the crop is sold." Hence he advises that the Brazilian planter must look to Canton, or some similar port in China, for his supply of "hands" to take the place of the slave, because Hong Kong, as he takes pains to explain, will not permit an hegira to Brazil in consequence of information having been given to its governor by the English authorities to the effect that the Chinamen would not receive, in that country, the consideration due to a man and a brother. This is discouraging. It really begins to look as if all idea of getting a substitute for the slave must be given up, and the dreaded alternative is presented to the Brazilians of either going to work themselves, or modifying their constitution and laws so that voluntary emigration will flow in from Europe, and absorb the present nonworker, finger nails, top-hat, spring-bottom trowsers, cigarrettes, and all,

THE work undertaken by an agricultural association in Pernambuco is one which commends itself to all intelligent men. The great necessity of this empire, as a whole, is less that of the extension and perfection of coffee culture, than that of the introduction and encouragement of other industries which will give diversity to the agriculture of Brazil and new sources of wealth. In seeking such a result the agricultural agency of Pernambuco can not fail to confer a great benefit upon the country. It should be remembered, however, that it is possible to vitiate the effort through misguided zeal and a lack of practical discrimination. For the amateur agriculturist, who has an abundance of time and money at his disposal, it is admissible to try all sorts of experiments with all sorts of products. He might even try to domesticate a polar bear in the tropics if he feels so inclined. But for men who are seeking to introduce industries that are urgently needed by a country, these experiments should at first be confined within the bounds of probability and certain utility. In this sense, we believe it less necessary to spend time and money upon the culture of wheat in Pernambuco, and the purchase of flour mills in anticipation of problematical results, than in the cultivation of rice, cotton, and other products which are already known to be adapted to the soil and climate. There is also another danger which should be avoided, and that is the delegation of individual initiative and enterprise to these associations. An association should be used to aid the planter, never to govern him. If the recommendations of the Jornal were carried out we would have the country filled with cumbrous agricultural organizations,

rather than with wide-awake, intelligent BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. planters. This should be avoided at all hazards. These associations in their affording an exchange of views and in giving opportunities for co-operative action in matters where the individual can not do as well, will accomplish a good work, and will afford efficient aid to agriculture.

WE take pleasure in recording the excep-

tional stand taken by the slave-holders in

the province of Ceará in giving material and

liberal aid to the cause of emancipation. It

should be known-and it can not be too

well known-that the planters in various

municipalities of that province have adopted

a policy which is not only just to themselves

and to the slaves, but which must necessarily afford valuable aid to the emancipation move ment and hasten the realization of its pur pose in that province. Next to the voluntary manumission of the slaves is the adoption of a purely nominal value for them in the lists prepared by the emancipation commissions, and this step is the one which the Ceará planters have taken. In one munic ipality they have valued 21 slaves at only 6,407\$383, or about 305\$000 each ; in two other municipalities they have asked only 8,984\$400 for 32 slaves, accompanied by 30 freeborn children, or a value of nearly 281\$ each; and in another municipality they have asked only a little over 100\$ each. No one will pretend that these sums represent the actual value of the slaves from a pro-slavery point of view; the valuations are purely nominal and represent, if anything, the im mediate sacrifice which the planters will incur in the loss of their labor. The province of Ceará has long been considered as one of the most advanced in the empire in this question of the abolition of slavery, and this voluntary action on the part of the planters, coupled with the recent tax upon the inter-provincial slave traffic, will strengthen that good impression. These efforts o to-day in assisting the emancipation move ment under the law of 1871 will assuredly bear good fruit, and will lead to other and more radical measures in the near future. From their present attitude the planters of Ceará can not be considered as fanatical adherents of slavery, and it will require but a little time more and a brief experience of the good results of their present course, to convince them of the desirability of full and unconditional emancipation. The prospects are good for an early adoption of this measure in the province of Amazonas, and were the province of Ceará to do likewise the moral effect upon the whole empire would be incalculable. The province of Amazonas possesses but a handful of slaves, and can free them and abolish the accursed institution forever from her borders with but a slight cost. The province of Ceará has but a small slave population, and has already a large population of free laborers. There, too, the substitution of the slave by the free laborer could easily be accomplished, and with but slight, if any, cost to the productive interests of the province. In the interests of emancipation, and of the inauguration of a free-labor system throughout all Brazil, it is to be hoped that these two provinces will not hesitate much longer to take the final step. In so doing they will not only place themselves in advance of their richer and more powerful sister provinces, but they will for themselves material benefits through the early employment of free labor which, under favorable administrative conditions, can not fail to add largely to their wellbeing and industrial development.

—The Western railway authorities of Buenos Aires have issued a circular to newspaper publishers to the effect that they have granted a reduction of 25 per cent, from the regular tariff on all news telegrams sent to or from the newspaper offices of that province during business hours. This act is so praiseworthy and beneficial, that it will bear reproduction on all the telegraph lines of Brazil.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to this society was held on the 18th ultimo, Mr. Hime in the chair, when the report and accounts for the year ending 30th June last were approved and passed, the committee and officers being unanimously re-

The following resolution was approved nem con: "That to increase the funds of the 'society and to obtain a larger number of 'subscribers, a special appeal he made by "circular to be issued by the committee to "the younger men of Rio, and to all others who do not at present contribute to the 'society.'

The following is the report for the year ending 30th June last :

To the subscribers of the British Benevolent

Society.

Gentlemen: —Your committee have pleasure in laying before you the following abstract from the treasurer's account for the year ended 30th June last:

Balance in hand 1st July, 1880......13,908\$920
Amount of subscriptions for the year 1880-81 5,345 000 329 590 19,683 510 Pensions paid 1880-1881: . . 7,012\$000

ıs, temporary assistance and passages: 1,039\$700 Less loans ret'ned 533 830 505\$870

Advertisements 11\$500 7,529\$370 Balance in hand 1st July, 1881 12,154\$140

This balance is made up as follows: Bill, New London & Brazilian Bank. due 11th Sept...... 8,516\$090 Cash 3,638 050 12,154\$140

From the annexed list of pensioners the subscribers will see that we have at present 29 pensioners, making up a total of 6,780\$000 per annum.

The committee in presenting these accounts would again call attention to the decline in regular subscriptions, although efforts have been made to bring in new ones; this continuous and, indeed, annual falling off will become a serious question before long, unless means can be found to arrest it, and the committee, if re-elected, intend considering what further steps can be taken with a view to that desirable result, although in the meanwhile they will be glad to receive any suggestions that subscribers may like to make

Your committee will ask your opinion and wishes on an important question that has arisen somewhat frequently of late; this question is the payment of funeral expenses for pensioners and others, which will deserve your careful consideration.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st July, 1881.

(Signed) FRED. Young, Chairman. R. Norton, Treasurer. J. OWEN UNWIN, Secretary. WM. MORRISSY. R. S. QUAYLE. W. B. YEATS. L. SCHWIND.

From the Jornal do Commercio, September 8th

AN AGRICULTURAL AGENCY.

The provincial assembly of Pernambuco having given 10,000\$ to the Sociedade Auxiluadora da Agricultura of that province for the purpose of aiding the development of agriculture, this society created a dependency called the Agricultural Agency (Agencia Agricola) for the purpose of encouraging the acclimatization of useful plants and the introduction of new agricultural methods, tools and machinery. The management of this agency was given to Sr. João Fernandes Lopes, an active propagandist who for many years has devoted himself to the interests of labor, and who, aided by Sr. Felix Fernandes Portella, an intelligent planter of the municipality of Bonito, has succeeded in propagating various plants in the province, among which are coffee and cacio, We have just read Sr. J. F. Lopes' interesting report of the means employed by the agency to introduce new plants into the province, and from it we make some extracts showing the praiseworthy attempts made, which may serve as a stimulus to other enterprises of a like nature

The cultivation of the cacáo plant is making progress in Pernambuco, There are planted in different localities about 100,-000 trees which are looking well, and th "Recife a Limoeiro" railway company received a short time ago a large quantity of seed from which as many more trees are ex

The area of the coffee plant is growing in the municipalities of Bonito, Triumpho, Taquaritinga, and in some others, the Liberia coffee brought from Rio de Janeiro having done well. Sr. José de Souza Diniz, a planter of Serra da Ba'xa Verde, has planted 10,000 trees which are now yielding about half an arroba each. Seed of Java and Bourbon coffee have been distributed lately.

The cultivation of tobacco is also increasing, and the agency is endeavoring to obtain persons to teach how to prepare the leaves for exportation.

About twenty arrobas of seed wheat have been distributed, and the agency, counting upon its perfect adaptability in Serra da Baixa Verde, has ordered mills.

Tea culture was contracted with a private party who is to furnish young plants later, Besides this there has been a distribution of seeds. There have been given out also seeds of teosinte, jute, indigo, India pepper, cloves and rice-corn, and the cultivation of these plants is progressing. The planters receive necessary instruction for their cultivation along with the seeds,

The agency has imported various may chines and is expecting others. It intends to open a permanent exposition of these machines, which will be opened to the public once a week, when the machinery will be put into practical operation.

This is an eminently practical institution which it would be well to imitate. The acclimatization of useful plants and the introduction of new products should be matters of interest to agricultural associations which might be formed in the different municipalities. The defense of other agricultural interests might remain in the hands of associations of a different character, while these occupied themselves specially and exclusively with the introduction and propagation of plants. A few wellmeaning men, such as are to be found everywhere, would be enough to give impulse to the work in each municipality, introducing the plants best adapted to the place, teaching practically the methods to be used, and attending to the preservation of the proper vegetable types. We believe that such organizations would find the support they need among the planters, and their utility would be manifest.

It is a recognized fact that we need to develop the different branches of our agriculture. In our flora we have many plants both exotic and indigenous which extensively cultivated, would be so many sources of wealth. In textile fibers alone we have an immense variety of plants of which great use might be made, but which are only a little known to a few planters The associations to which we refer, if organized and directed with tact and persever-It would do incalculable good. would be the duty of such associations to instruct planters in regard to the utility of plants adaptable to the soil of each munplants adaptable to the soil of each mun-icipality, to introduce seeds and tools, to be opened on the 15th of November next.

show the methods of cultivation and their advantages, to encourage the renewal of plants which begin to lose their more valuable qualities, and to generally superintend everything that pertains to this branch of rural economy.

In this way the great difficulty which many planters are now encountering in obtaining the information, seeds and plants with which they wish to make experiments, would be overcome. These agricultural associations would do another great work in collecting and making known the experiences of many planters, thus instructing others and raising the level of national agriculture.

In questions of this kind it is useless to expect everything from the government. Only individual effort can realize such undertakings.

COLOSSAL FARMING IN CALIFORNIA

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who has recently been journeying from San Francisco to Los Angelos, writes as follows: "Looking from the car across this great agricultural section, the range of the eye is bounded only by the distant mountains, while a broad expanse of waving grain covering many thousand square miles of level land, lies between. Nowhere else is farming prosecuted on such an extensive and scientific scale, and the quantity of wheat and barley produced each year is somewhat enormous. To the Eastern tourist, the lack of fences, roads and homes is surprising. For miles and miles on each side of the road nothing but wheat-fields are seen, and the play of light and color upon the standing grain exceeds in beauty the best tints of the most famous artists. On every ranch is seen farming machinery of whose value the Eastern farmer is scarcely yet aware. Gang-plows for preparing the ground, centrifugal sowers for scattering the se combined plows and sowers, giant headers for cutting and costly separators for threshing, combined headers, threshers and sacking wagons,-these are the implements which have made large farming possible on the San Joaquin, and which have furnished wonderful results for the amount of capital employed,"

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN LABOR CONTRASTED,

The New Orleans Picayune notices the fact that not long since large bo South were taken to Pennsylvania and New York by contractors, worked there for months and returned to their homes. At this moment seven hundred negroes from Virginia are working in a company's mines in Minnesota, and a Pennsylvania contractor expects to take two thousand negroes from the South to Colorado to work on a railway contract. The Picayune, however, is disposed to think there must be a limit to these Northern drafts on Southern labor. "The South" it says, "may safely count on a steady increase of her colored labor, notwithstanding manufacturers of an occasional exodus or contractors of a few railroad expeditions. There is one element of danger in the labor of the North and West which the South has fortunately no need to fear. The negroes are tractable and peaceable. They do not strike at every opportunity, thereby losing periods of wages for the fancied grains of pressure. They do not indulge in vaporing senti-ment about the enmity of labor and capital, and organize opposition to capital by a species of perpetual tumult. They are naturally the friends of the employer, knowing that his interest is theirs

—his prosperity theirs."

LOCAL NOTES.

-The minister of war has adopted the Gerard evolver for use by the lancers in the cavalry service.

-The gunboat Braconnot left port on the 4th inst, for the prosecution of coast surveys at and near Imbetiba, province of Rio de Janeiro.

-The director of the Museu Nacional, Dr Ladisláo Netto, has undertaken the organization Brazilian anthropological exposition.

-The tenor, Tamagno, and the actor, Furtado Coelho, have both been recently robbed by thieves their losses being heavy. Burglaries are now of nightly occurrence.

-The Paulista navigation company has offered gratuitous transportation to all articles designed for the projected exposition of national products soon to be held in this city. held in this city.

-The Associação Commercial has appointed a committee of three members to aid the Associação -The French frigate Pallas entered this port 7th inst. from Loanda, by way of Bahia

-The department of agriculture has undertaken o introduce the cultivation of the ramee plant into Regail

-Late telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul eport that the state of ex-minister of war Visconde de Pelotas is such as to inspire grave fears,

-By an imperial decree of the 13th inst., permission is granted to Francisco Ferreira Mauricio de Lima to prospect for gold and minerals in the province of Paraná.

-A trial with the Ader telephone on the Dom Pedro II railway took place recently. The stations were 132 kilometers apart. The voices of the speakers were transmitted distinctly.

-The government has promoted Sr. Alexandre Affonso da Rocha Sattamini to the position of assistant customs inspector at this port. Sr. Sattamini has heretofore occupied the office of guarda

-The Companhia Nacional, running steamers between this port and the River Plate, has offered gratuitous transportation to all exhibits destined for the continental exposition to be held at Buenos Aires in February next.

-The directory of the Associação Industrial has appointed a committee of ladies to solicit exhibits from their own sex for the approaching national exposition in this city and the continental exposition at Buenos Aires.

-The contract for the eight central usines in th province of Bahia is with the firm of Denis Blair & Co., and the capital upon which the governmen guarantees 6 per cent, interest is 700,000\$ for each asine, or 5,600,000\$ in all. The usines are to be located in the municipalities of Iguape, Rio Fundo, Rio Cotegipe, Santo Amaro, Matta de S. João Villa do Conde, and two in Villa de S. Francisco Each usine is to have a capacity for grinding 360,000 kilos of sugar cane per day, or the manufacture of 1,800 metrical tons of sugar per annum.

COMMERCIAL

September 14th, 1881

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do do in U. S. do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4,84 per £1. stg. 54,45 t
\$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1\$837
of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold. \$8,880 54 45 cents

EXCHANGE.

September 3.—The market opened to-day at 22½ for bank paper on London, which rate was withdrawn again early in the day. Private paper was then negnitated at 22 71%, 22½, 22 316 and 25½, considerable transactions being ef-fected. Sovereigns sold at 11\$500 and 10\$590 cash.

5.-The Banco Commercial opened to-day at 221/2 and qui 5.—1 the Dation Commercial opened to-duty at 23\% and the English Black at 22\% high tail fair t p.m. the rate of 25\% became general, with the following rate on other places: Paris 427 and 428. Hamburg 30 and Portugal 241 and 242 "\(lambda\)". The market was firm but only a limited amount of business was transacted. Private paper was negotiated at 29\%, 25\% and 25\% on London and at 33\% on Hamburg.

Sept. 6.—The banks affixed to-day the following mees: London 22½, Paris 427 and 428. Hamhurg 327, New York \$8580 and Portugal 240 and 242 %. The firmness in the market continued and fair transactions were effected in private paper at 22½, 22 1116 and 23½ on London and at 418 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 165560 cash.

convergings soid at 105/96 cash.

Sept. g.—The Banco Commercial opened at 22½ which rate wasin the afternoon also adopted by the Panco do Commercio and the English Bank. The rate on Paris was 433, on Hamburg 520 and on Portugal 228 and 240³/L. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1116 and 23½, the latter rate prodominating. Sovereigns sold at 105/710 and 105/720 cash.

Sept 10,-The New London and Brazilian Bank adopted day the rate of 221/2 on London, which already ruled in others banks yesterday. On the other places the rates to-day the rate of 22% on London, which already vital the others banks yesterday. On the other places the rates were as follows: Paris 423, Hamburg 320 and 321, New york 3250, Portugal 238 and 240%. The market continued firm with little demand for bank paper. In private paper small transactions were effected at 22 1716 and 221% on London and at 417 on France. Sovereigns sold at 105740

Sept. 12.—The market opened at 221/2 on London but late in the day the banks dis the banks discontinued drawing at that rate and actions then took place at 22% bank and 22% te paper on London and at 423-424 bank and 420-421 te paper on France. Sovereigns 10\$850 sellers 10\$760

Sept. 13.-The Banco Commercial affixed to-day the follow

London, 22 3/6

London, 22½

Paris, 425

Portugal, 240%

The other banks draw at the same rates though they did not adopt them officially. Private paper was negotiated at 27116, 22½ and 22 5116 on London and at 421-422 on France. Sovereigms sold at 10\$835, 10\$839 and 10\$800

-On the 6th inst, the Englis Bank of Rio de Janeiro open-Evaluation in the ordinate, the Englis Bank of Riv de Janeéro open-ed the subscription for the emission of privileged preference shares of the Unite Minethy railroad to the amount of 500, cox3500. The obligations, which are emitted at ρ_{MT} , receive interest at 616^{th} , per annum payable every 6 months, and must be amorized within to years. The transfers are effected at the English Bank of Rio. The tuskerption list was closed on the same day, the total amount having been subscribed.

-- The Macahée Campos RR, have contracted with the B Rural e Hypothecario for the purpose of amortizing its flo ing debt, the emission of bonds of the nominal value 250\$000, with interest at 6½% p. a. payable every in January and July, and 2% mutual amortiza

33	September 2.	
3.3	Six per cent. apolices	1,005 000
4	do (outside sale)	1,065 000
156	do do	1,070 000
бьо\$	Provincial apolices	par
28	Banco Industrial	230 000
3	do	232 000
35 7	do tor Sept, 6	230 000
35	Banco do Commercio	235 000
20	Navegação Brazileira	214 000 240 000
15	Rio Gas Company	280 000
300	attilas de Caçapava (100 outs sale)	50 000
30	Carris Villa Isabel for Sept. 15	204 000
150	Banco Predial, hyp. notes, without int	791/2 %
270	do of Aug. 2	80 %
S	Sept. 3.	
55	Six per cent apolices	1,068 000
8	do	
54	Banco Industrial	558 000
13	Banco Mercantil de Santos (outs. sale)	220 000
50	Banco do Commercio do	213 000
150	Navegação Nacional do Petropolis Ř. R. do	ata ana
22	Petropolis R. R. do Integridade Insurance	180 000 68 000
30	Previdente Insurance	14 500
6	Argos Fluminense Insurance	500 000
100	Argos Fluminense Insurance	246 000
133	Carris Villa Isabel	204 000
50	Docas Dom Pedro II	105 000
37	Industrial Fluminense	100 000
25	Minas de Caçapava, S. B.	8n ooo
300	nanco Precisi nyp. n , without int	7915 %
	iept. 5.	
36	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000
6	do	1,068 000
1.	do of 200\$,.	1,060 000
200 \$	do of small amounts	1,045 000
,600\$	do do National Loan of 1868	1,050 000
50	Banco do Brazil	1,225 000 290 000
50	Integridade Insurance	68 000
150	Carris S. Christovão	375 000
100	Navegneão Nacional	260 000
50	do (outs, sale)	260 000
400	Macahé e Campos do	150 000
150	Petropolis R.R.	180 000
124	Docas D. Pedro II	
124 000\$		105 000 98 %
	Tentonia and	
		, ,
S	ept. 6.	
S 80	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000
So 80	Six per cent apolices	1,055 000
S 80 on\$ loo\$	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,045 000
S 80	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts do Banco do Brazil	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,045 000 290 000
S 80 100\$ loo≴	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,045 000
80 300\$ 300\$ 100 100	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 290 000
80 80 80 80 10 100 200 15 78	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts do lanco do l'enzil do Gomenacio (out. s.). Banco do Commercio (out. s.). Confianga [assurance	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 290 000 214 000 42 000
80 600\$ 100 200 15 78	Six per cent apolices do of small amounts do do Banco do Brazil do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst Banco do Osmercio (out. 8.) Confianga Insurance	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 214 000 42 000 180 000
80 80 80 100 100 200 15 78 100 30	Six per cent apolices. do otsmall amounts do do Banco do Bruzil do do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst Banco do Commercio (out. s.). Confinana Insurance. Petropolis R. R.	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 292 000 214 000 42 000 180 000
80 80 80 100 100 200 15 78 100 30 104	Six per cent apolices. do ot small amounts do do Banco do Brazil do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst Banco do Commercio (out. s.). Confianga Insurance. Petropolis R. R. Marathé e Campos (outs. sale). Sorocabana debentures of £50	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 292 000 214 000 42 000 180 000
80 80 80 100 100 200 15 78 100 30 104 50	Six per cent apolices. do ot small amounts do do Banco do Brazil do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst Banco do Commercio (out. s.). Confianga Insurance. Petropolis R. R. Marathé e Campos (outs. sale). Sorocabana debentures of £50	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 292 000 214 000 42 000 180 000
80 80 80 100 100 200 15 78 100 30 104	Six per cent apolices. do otsmall amounts do do Banco do Bruzil do do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst Banco do Commercio (out. s.). Confinana Insurance. Petropolis R. R.	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 214 000 42 000 180 000
80 80 100 100 200 15 78 100 50 62 70 74	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts do do Banco do Brazil do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst Banco do Commercio (out. s.). Confiança Insurance Petropolis R. R. Macanic & Compos (outs. sale). Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ do do do do Leopoldina R. R. debentures.	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,050 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 142 000 180 000 150 000 150 000 78 % 78 % 78 % 30 % 70 78 0 70 70 000
S 80 80 100 100 200 15 78 100 30 104 50 62 70 74 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts do do Banco do Brazil. do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst Banco do Commercio (out. s.) Confiança Insurance. Petropolis R. R. Macahé e Campos (outs. sale). Sorocabana debentures of 150 Sorocabana debentures of 100\$\frac{1}{2}\$ do do do do Leapoldina R. R. debentures.	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 114 000 125 000 185 000 185 000 78 % 00 % 30 % 30 % 30 % 30 % 30 % 30 %
S 80 000\$ 10 100 200 15 78 100 30 104 50 64 70 74 195	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts do do Banco do Brazil do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst Banco do Commercio (out. s.) Confianga Insurance Petropolis R. R Macadie & Campos (outs. sale) Sorocabana debentures of 1,50 Sorocabana debentures of 1,00 do do (out. sale) do do Leopoldina R. R. debentures Carris S. Christonia	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 114 000 125 000 185 000 185 000 78 % 00 % 30 % 30 % 30 % 30 % 30 % 30 %
S 80 80 100 100 100 100 15 78 100 62 70 74 195 20	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts do of small amounts do lanco do Brazil. do do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst Banco do Osmenerois (out. s.) Confinaga Insurance. Petropolis R. R. Matahé e Campos (outs. sale). Sorocabana debentures of food. do	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,050 000 290 000 290 000 214 000 180 000 180 000 185 000 78 % 78 % 78 % 78 % 70 000 375 000 1 500
80 80 100 100 100 15 78 100 30 104 50 62 70 74 20 1495 20 100	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts do do Danco do Brazil do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst Banco do Commercio (out. s.). Confiança Insurance Petropolis R. R. Aleanies Campos (outs. sale) Sorocabana debentures of 1.50. Sorocabana debentures of 1.00. do do do do Caut. sale do do Leopoldina R. R. debentures. Carria S. Cheis-baño Carria S. Cheis-baño Carria Montes le Navegagio. Brazileira	1,055 000 1,050 000 1,050 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 214 000 180 000 85 % 78 % 80 % 78 % 30 % 35 000 1 500 240 000
80 80 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts do do Banco do Brazil do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Commercio (out. s.) Confiança Insurance Petropolis R. R. Macahlé e Campos (outs. sale) Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ do do (out. sale) do do Leopoldina R. R. debentures Carria S. Christowia Carria S. Christowia Carria Money Navegaga harbiteira Navegaga harbiteira Navegaga harbiteira Doens D. Pedro 11 Severies Maintimes	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,050 000 290 000 290 000 214 000 180 000 180 000 185 000 78 % 78 % 78 % 78 % 70 000 375 000 1 500
80 80 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts do do Banco do Brazil do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Commercio (out. s.) Confiança Insurance Petropolis R. R. Macahlé e Campos (outs. sale) Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ do do (out. sale) do do Leopoldina R. R. debentures Carria S. Christowia Carria S. Christowia Carria Money Navegaga harbiteira Navegaga harbiteira Navegaga harbiteira Doens D. Pedro 11 Severies Maintimes	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,045 000 290 000 290 000 291 000 214 000 85 °0'0 85 °0'0 86 °0'0 307 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 170 000
80 80 1000\$ 100 200 15 78 100 30 104 50 64 70 74 40 105 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts do do Banco do Brazil do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Commercio (out. s.) Confiança Insurance Petropolis R. R. Macahlé e Campos (outs. sale) Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ do do (out. sale) do do Leopoldina R. R. debentures Carria S. Christowia Carria S. Christowia Carria Money Navegaga harbiteira Navegaga harbiteira Navegaga harbiteira Doens D. Pedro 11 Severies Maintimes	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,050 000 290 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000
S 80 100 \$ 100 200 15 78 100 30 104 50 62 70 74 105 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts. do do Banco do Brazil. do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Six Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Commercio (out. s.). Confiança Insurance Petropolis R. R. Macada é Campos (outs. sale). Sorocubana debentures of foot. do do (out. sale) do do do Laopoldina R. R. debentures. Carris S. Cheiscoda. Carris Menaci le . Navegação Banciura (or poinst.) Docos D. Pedo II. Serviços Maritimes Banco do Brazil hippoth, notes (6c).	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,045 000 290 000 290 000 291 000 214 000 85 °0'0 85 °0'0 86 °0'0 307 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 170 000
S 80 100 \$ 100 200 15 78 100 30 104 50 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts do do Danco do Brazil do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Commercio (out. s.). Confiança Insurance. Petropolis R. R. Meashle e Campos (outs. sale) Sorocabana debentures of 7,50. Sorocabana debentures of 100\$. do do do (out. sale) Leapoldina R. R. debentures. Carris S. Christonio Carris S. Christonio Carris Menuse le Navegação Naciental of 19 inst Doena D. Pedro II Serviças Maritimes Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (6c) Bancu Pedial hypoth, notes (6c) Bancu Pedial hypoth, notes (6c)	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,045 000 290 000 290 000 291 000 214 000 85 °0'0 85 °0'0 86 °0'0 307 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 170 000
S 80 (00 \$ 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Six per cent apolices. Six per cent apolices of small amounts. do do Danco do Brazil. do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Commercio (out. s.) Confianga Insurance. Petropolis R. R. Macahé e Campos (outs. sale). Sorocabana debentures of 7,50. Sorocabana debentures of 100\$. do do (out. sale) do do (out. sale) Leopoldina R. R. debentures of 100\$. Leopoldina R. R. debentures. Carris S. Cheistoria Carris S. Cheistoria Carris Mences le Navegação: Bratifeira Navegação: Bratifeira Banco do Brazil hyporh, notes (6c) Banco Predad hyp. n. (out. s.) pape. 9. Six per cent apolices Six per cent apolices	1,065 000 1,059 000 1,059 000 1,045 000 290 000 290 000 214 000 120 000 150 000 88 9% 78 9% 78 0% 202 000 2375 000 15 000 24 000 275 000 292 9% 88 9% 105 000 92 9% 88 9% 1,065 000
S 80 (00 \$ 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts. do o Danco do Brazil. do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Semeneroi (out. 8). Confianga Insurance Petropolis R. R. Matahé e Campos (outs. sale) Sorocabana debattures of 100 f. do do (out. sale) do do (out. sale) Carris Monate le Navegação Banciera Navegação Banciera Navegação Banciera Navegação Macienal for 30 inst. Donos D. Pelo II Servigas Maritimes Blanco do Brazil hyporh notes (6c) Bancu Predial hyporh notes (6c) Six per cent apolices	1,065 000 1,030 000 1,030 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 214 000 215 000 216 000 375 000
80 80 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Six per cent apolices do of small amounts do of small amounts do	1,065 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 178 000
\$ 80 600 5 100 200 15 78 100 30 104 50 64 70 74 60 100	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts. do do Danco do Brazil. do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Somerico (out. 8.). Confianga Insurance Percepolis R. R. Macahé e Campos (outs. sale). Sorocabana debentures of £50. Sorocabana debentures of too\$ do do do out. sale) do do Leopoldina R. R. debentures. Carris S. Christovilo. Carris Monace les Navegação Nacional of position. Navegação Nacional of position. Navegação Nacional of position. Serviços Maritimes Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (6c) Banco Presial hypoth, notes (6c) Banco Presial hypoth, notes (6c) Banco for sale sale sale sale sale sale sale sale	1,065 000 1,030 000 1,030 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 214 000 150 000 150 000 375 000
\$ 80 600 100 200 150 100 150 100 150 100	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts. do do Banco do Brazil. do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Six Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Commercio (out. s.). Confiança Insurance Petropolis R. R. Macahé e Campos (outs. sale). Sorocabana debentures of 150. do do (out. sale) do do (out. sale) do do (ab. copolidina R. R. debentures. Carris S. Cheiscoda. Carris S. Cheiscoda. Carris S. Cheiscoda. Carris S. Cheiscoda. Navegoção Bactuad for 30 inst. Navegoção Bactuad for 30 inst. Decendo do Brazil hypoth notes (6c) Banco Prelada hyp. n. (out. s.). ppt. 9. Six per cent apolices Six per cent apolices Six per cent apolices O of small amounts. Provincial upolices of 2005.	1,065 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 292 000 114 000 12 000 18 000 18 000 18 000 18 000 18 000 18 000 18 000 18 000 18 000 19 000 28 0% 150 000 27 000 20
80 80 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts. do do Banco do Brazil. do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Commercio (out. 8.). Confianga Insurance Petropolis R. R. Macahé e Campos (outs. sale) Sorocabana debentures of 1 cos ⁸ . do d	1,065 000 1,030 000 1,030 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 295 000 214 000 215 00
80 80 100 1000 1100 1000 150 1000 1000 1	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts. do do Banco do Brazil. do for Sept. 15 to 3 inst. Banco do Sammercio (out. 8.). Confianga Insurance Percepolis R. R. Macahé e Campos (outs. sale). Sorocabana debentures of £50. Sorocabana debentures of too\$ do do do do out sale) do do do do cut sale Leopoldina R. R. debentures. Carris Montes les Navegação Nacional of position de la composição Nacional de la composição de la composição Nacional de la composição Servição de la composição Nacional de la composição Nacion	1,065 000 1,050 000 1,050 000 1,050 000 290 000 290 000 291 000 290 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 1,065 000
\$ 80 000\$ 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts. do Banco do Brazil. do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Servinercio (out. 8.). Confianga Insurance Petropolis R. R. Macahé e Campos (outs. sale). Sorocabana debentures of 1 cos ⁸ . do do do local sale do local sale do local sale sale local sale sale local sale sale sal	1,065 000 1,030 000 1,030 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 295 000 214 000 215 00
\$ 80 00\$ 100 200 155 78 100 50 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts. do do Banco do Brazil. do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Semeneroi (out. 8.). Confianga Insurance Petropolis R. R. Macahé e Campos (outs. sale). Sorocabana debentures of £50. Sorocabana debentures of 100%. do d	1,065 000 1,030 000 1,030 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 214 000 215 000 215 000 275 000 150 000 270 000 270 000 270 000 1,065
\$ 80 00\$\$ 100 200 150 200 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts. do do Banco do Brazil. do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Samerico (out. s.). Confianga Insurance. Perrepois R. R. Matarké e Campos (outs. sale) Sorocabana debattures of f.co. do do (out. sale) do do (out. sale) Carris Monate le Navegação Banciara Navegação Nacional Operatores of Control Navegação Nacional Operatores of Sorocabana debattures of too Soro	1,065 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 150 000 160 000
S 80 00\$ 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts. do of small amounts. do Banco do Brazil. do Banco do Sept. 15 to 30 inst. do for Sept. do for d	1,065 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 395 000 1150 000 135 000 135 000 150 000 150 000 105 000
S 80 00\$ 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts. do of small amounts. do Banco do Brazil. do Banco do Sept. 15 to 30 inst. do for Sept. do for d	1,065 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 290 000 214 000 291 000 214 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 375 000 375 000 375 000 375 000 375 000 375 000 1,065 000 1,
S 80 00\$ 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 395 000 1150 000 135 000 135 000 150 000 150 000 105 000
S 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts. do do Banco do Brazil. do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Samerico (out. 8.). Confianga Insurance. Petropolis R. R. Macahé e Campos (outs. sale). Sorocabana debentures of 2,50. Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ do do do do do do Leopoldina R. R. debentures. Carris S. Christorilo. Carris Microse Je Navegação Pariolica (out. sale). Savejação Nacional for 30 inst. Navegação Pariolica (out. 8.). Servips Maritimes. Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (6c). Banco Predad hyp. n., (out. s.). pp. 0. Six per cent apolices. Six per cent apolices. An of small amounts. do of small amounts. Provincial apolices of 200\$ National can of 1870 (outs. sale). Banco do Foral Insurance. Rio Gas Company Macahé c Campos RR. Minan de Capapava (S. B.) Banco do Parzil Insurance. Rio Gas Company Macahé c Campos RR. Minan de Capapava (S. B.) Banco do Hazil hypoth, notes (5c) do (outs. s.). Banco do Hazil hypoth, notes (5c) do do parzil hypoth, notes (5c) do (outs. s.). Banco do Hazil hypoth, notes (5c) do Gouts. s.). Banco do Hazil hypoth, notes (5c) do Gouts. s.).	1,065 000 1,030 000 1,030 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 214 000 215 00
\$ 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts. do do Banco do Brazil. do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst. Banco do Osmerorio (out. s.). Confianga Insurance. Perrepois R. R. Matarké e Campos (outs. sale). Sorocabana debattures of 100 for do	1,065 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 190 000 280 000 280 000 290 000
S 86	Six per cent apolices do of small amounts do d	1,065 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 292 0/2 82 0/2 1,065 000 1,050 000 1,050 000 1,050 000 291 1,050 000 1,050 000 291 1,050 000 1,050 000 291 1,050 000 1,050 000 291 1,050 000 1,050 000 291 1,050 000 1,050 000 291 1,050 000
S 80 80 100 100 200 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Six per cent apolices do of small amounts do d	1,065 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 290 000 114 000 125 000 126 000 137 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 190 000
S 860 100	Six per cent apolices do of small amounts do d	1,065 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 291 000 291 000 291 000 180 00
S 860 100 1000 2150 78 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	Six per cent apolices do of small amounts do d	1,065 000 1,045 000 1,045 000 290 000 291 000 291 000 290 000 114 000 125 000 126 000 137 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 190 000

6				
20	Confiança Insurance			42 00
50	Navegação Brazileira Banco do Brazil hypoth.			238 00 92 ² /
380	Banco do Brazii nypoin,		.)	94 1/2 9
500	do		.)	95 %
22	do		:.)	95 %
	Sept. 12.			
49	Six per cent apolices			1,065 000
24	do			1,068 000
5,900\$		small amo		1,045 000
660	Banco do Brazil Banco Commercial			292 000
30 7	Banco Industrial			235 000
50		inst		233 000
30	Previdente Insurance			14 .500
217	Amazon steam navigation	n		137 000
50	Navegação Brazileira			238 000
200	Navegação Nacional			268 000
400	do	n colel		270 000
* 200 50	Docas D. Pedro II for	s. sale)		105 000
405	Banco do Brazil hypoth	, notes (v	3	96 °70
100	Banco Predial hyp. n.,	without in	t	80 °/c
100	Sorocabana debentures o	f 100\$		80 P20
	BANKS	Deposits in contos of reis	Cash balances do.	Propor- tion per cent.
anco d anco I anco I anco d	D Brazil	1.918	13-381 1 075 885 384 2 431	42 28 7 73 18 69
anco C nglish ew Lo	Bankndon & Brazilian Bank	2.489	39° 908	
anco C nglish ew Lo	Bank ndon & Brazilian Bank Total	2.489	302	38 56 14.71 36.48 30.56
ew Lo	BANK OF E	2 489 63 655	39° 908 19 456	30.56
nglish ew Lo	BANK OF E	2 489 63 655 BRAZIL	39° 908 19 456	30.56
nglish ew Lo B.	BANK OF LA ALANCE SHEET, AUG ASSETS	2 489 63 655 BRAZIL	39° 908 19 456	30.56
nglish ew Lo B. Comm Bills d	BANK OF LANCE SHEET, AUG ASSETS ervial Department: icounted:	2.489 63.655 3RAZIL SUST 318	39° 908 19 456 t, 1881	30.56
B. Comm Bills dational	Total BANK OF L ASSETS ASSETS crevial Department: tron resident endorser besident or er esident endorser besident	2 489 63 655 8 RAZII	39° 908 19 456 	30.56
B. Comm Bills dational Ils with	BANK OF L MANCE SHEET, AUG ACTION ASSETS retial Department: icounted: Treasury bills Treasury bills one resident endorser is concreated by colleterals:	2 489 63 655 BRAZIL SUST 318	39° 908 19 456 	30.56
B. B. Commings B. B. B. Commings B.	BANK OF LI MANCE SHEET, AUG ASSETS resial Department: incounted: Treasury bills. Treasury account current	2 489 63 655 SRAZIL SUST 318 des others	39° 908 19 456 1, 1881, 20,330, 10,696 3,392, 4,104,4098, 858, 12,156,	30.56
Bills d Committee Bills d ational lls with bills sith c Gover curities ndries, thin shall sh	BANK OF I BANK OF I MANCE SHEFT, AUG ASSETS revial Department: iconntot: Treasury bills. Treasury bills. Treasury accident endorser is a concrete by collaterata: ercial documents meant honds and shares, meant honds and shares, meant noise account current ivable. Treasury account current	2.489 63 655 8RAZII SUST 318	39° 908 19 456 1, 1881, 20,330, 10,696 3,392, 4,104,4098, 858, 12,156,	30.56
B. B. Commun. B. B	BANK OF LI MANCE SHEET, AUG ASSETS resial Department: incounted: Treasury bills. Treasury account current	2.489 63 655 8RAZII SUST 318	392 908 19 456 1, 1881 20, 330, 10, 696 3, 392 393, 295, 4, 194, 4, 194, 8, 18, 12, 156, 13, 133,	30.56 000\$000 015 768 080 213 150 000 281 000 281 000 281 000 281 000 784 761 508 282 753 710

BALANCE SHEET, AUGUST 31st, 1881.	П
ASSETS.	L
Commercial Department:	ŀ
Bills discounted:	þ
National Treasury bills	1 6
By Government bonds and shares. 959,28 to 00. Securities in fliquidation. 41,194,784, 761 Sundries, behances of various accounts. 40,95,508 282 Bills receivable. 886,733 710 National Treasury account current 124,156,116 806 Cash. 13,133,302 176	
Morigage Department:	
Capital account. 25,355,123 925 Supplemental loan 2,441,123 340	
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	
Sundry leans 12,533,450 245	h
Stocks and Shares:	
Public Funds	
Capital account 800,000 000 Account notes in circulation 95,780 000 Amount current 3,745,675 547	
Mortgages:	
Rural, at long dates. 24,794,046 520 """, "" short" 4,566,182 331 "" (ii") at long dates 1437,025 520 "">" short 280,319 320 "Accounts in liquidation 250,521 30 Interest due on mortgages 64,283 300 Percentage due on administration 64,283 300	cas
Cash account:	me
In cash 247,679 292 Hypothecary notes. 247,679 292	
LIABILITIES. 169,299,513 731	
Neserve Puna :	
	ASSETS. Commercial Defas Innent: Bills discounted: National Treasury bills. National Treasury bills. 10,045,013 768 3,392,080 213 Bills with two resident endorsers: 10,045,013 768 3,392,080 213 Bills with two resident endorsers: 10,045,013 768 3,392,080 213 Bills with two resident endorsers: 10,045,013 768 3,392,080 213 Bills with two resident endorsers: 10,104,768 761 365,753 710 365,753 7

. DINDILITIES.	
Commercial Department;	
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000	33,000,000 000
New reserve fund.	
Special ,, ,,	4,401,479 657
Notes in circulation:	
In notes of Head Bank	21,927,710 000
Bills payable for fixed deposits	872,290 000
Accounts current.	38,106,448 108
Sundries, balances of various accounts	31,377,578 336 2,546,726 287
Bills payable	72,771 070
Dividends:	7-5777-
Unclaimed dividends	192,184 110
Mortgage Department:	
Capital supplied by the commercial depart-	
	25,355,123 925
Supplemental loan do	2,441,123 340
Hypothecary Notes in circulation	3,707,900 000
Accounts current	74,607 304
Bills payable	848,877 270
	1,000 000
E. & O. E.	169,299,513 371

Bank of Brazil, Sent. and 1881

José Machado Coelho de Castro, President. Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 14th, 1881.

Rio de Janueiro, Sept. 14th, 1881.

Exports.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 3rd instant. On that date, dealers having made some small concessions on superior and medium grades, the activity continued and about 5,000 bags were sold.

Since then, however, in view of the further decline in Europe and the absence of any improvement in the United States, combited with the rise in exchange here, the market again became quiet and continues so, exporters now waiting the result of to-day's Dutch auction.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day is 8d, per cwt, lower for su-erior, 2 a 4d. per cwt. lower for the medium grades and 2—ad-er cwt. higher for good first and ordinary second, will be, as ean from our quotations below.

The sales since the 3rd, instant amount to 94,38e bags.

Receipts are increasing and the daily average since the 1st

against	16,973 bg	gs in same	per. Sept.	188o
,,	10,272	",	,,	1879
**	14,367	**	**	1378
**	13,168	>>	1)	1877
**	7,889	**	11	1876

		Dag.
Sept. 5	New York Br str Bessel	31,093
6		9:444
6	do Am bk New Light	4,000
10	New York Br str Halley	
12	do ", Pa.ro	
Europ		
Sept. 5	Genoa It str Umberto 1	5,081
8	Havre Fr str Portena	943
9	Hamburg Gr str Argentina	19.010
9	Southampton Br str Trent	13,430
10	Lisbon f. o Dan bgn Niord	4,000
11	Antwerp Gr str Hannover	6,080
12	Havre Fr str Ville do Santos	4,307
Elsew.		1.071
Sept. 5	Port Natal Grbgn Arthur Huntley	3,000
10	do Norbgn Norden	2,473
5	River Plate Br str Horrox	1,551
	de Person Miles	,00

Sept. 5	Port Natal Grbgn Arthur Huntley	
10	do Norbgn Norden	
5	River Plate Br str Horrox	
10	do Fr str Niger	
We qu	ote, per to kilos:	
	Washed 4\$200 5\$800	
	Superior 5 150 5 350	
	Good first 4 750 - 4 850	
	Regular first 4 250 - 4 350	
	Ordinary first 3 550 3 700	
	Good second 2 900 3 100	
	Ordinary second 2 550 2 700	
and on th	his basis cargoes may be quoted:	

Prime United States	· 5,350=	58/2	12.64	ct
Good "	4,850_	53/4	11.59	,,
Fair to good "	4,600_	50/11	11.06	,,
Fair "	4,400_	49/	10.64	ı.
Good Channel,	, 3,850 <u>—</u>	43/8	9.46	,,
Fair "	3,550=	40/10	8.84	,,
Low "	2,900==	34/1	7-47	17

b. ex freight and commission, exchange 2256 in ster ; and at par in American gold.)
 tock is estimated to-day at 250,000 bags.

	Imports.		
	Flour -The arrivals consist of		
	3,007 half bags per Patagonia from Chili		
	50 ,, Bessel from River Plate		
	5,000 barrels ,, . Dalton from Richmond		
	4,308 ,, Templar from Baltimore		
	1,775 ,, Chowan trom do		
	2,300 ,, ,, Lhadnoi from Trieste.		
	The sales amount to about 1,000 barrels and	stock in	first
ŀ	ands to-day consists of 34,000 barrels.		
	We quote:		

1 rieste	21 000-21 500
Gallego	21 500-22 000
Haxall	21 50022 000
Dunlop	21 500 22 000
O'Dance	20 500-21 000
Mc Cance	20 50021 000
Baltimore	10 500-21 000
St. Louis	19 000-20 000
River Plate	18 500-10 500
Chili	18 500-10 500
Brazilian	18\$100-ro\$100

Kernessee.—The market continues firm at 7\$400—7\$500 per see for Devoe's Brilliant, notwithstanding the heavy shipens advised. In retail \$\$500 per case is being paid. The arrivals have been 3,500 cases per Bessie May from New York.

Job clases per Deine May from New Lard.—Arrivals:
1,300 kegs per Chowan from Baltimore.
The market is firm but quiet,
We quote:

450-460 reis per lb. for George 440-450 , , , , , Jenkins 430-440 , , , , , New York

Rosin, -- Market quiet and prices unchanged at 8\$000

per barrel.

Arrivals: 50 harrels per Datton from New York
50 , Bestie May from do.

Codfith.—There have been no arrivals of either Canadian or
Norwegian but the market is fairly supplied and retail prices
are unchanged at 22\$000—05\$000 for tubs.

Pitch Pinc.—The arrivals consist of 353,005 feet per Newl
from St. Marys which have been sold at 44\$000 per dozen.

The market continues firm at 44\$000—45\$000 per dozen.

The market continues firm at 448000 per dozen.

White Pine. —The arrivals have been:
40,000 feet per W. Phillips from Wilmington
50,000 " Besti May " New York
which have both been sold at 105 rais per foot.
The market continues well supplied.
5modisk Pine. —The arrivals consists.

Spruce Pine .- In the absence of supply prices r

Turpentine.—The market is firm at 480—500 reis per kilo.

Hay.—The arrivals consist of 362 bales per Insel from Rosario. Market quiet at 71-73 reis per kilo for Rosario. Bran.—No arrivals.
We quote 2\$500—2\$600 per bag.

We quote a\$500-~3600 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Arrivals:

1433 bags per Bessel from River Plate
698 , I Havris' from do.

In view of the continuance of heavy supply the market remains flat and prices are again somewhat lower.

We quote 4\$4000-~4\$500 per bag.

Coals.—The strivals have been:

934 tons per Eliza Compfeel from Cardiff

9,116 , Resolute from do

401 , Enumante from Leith

1,801 , Sobios from Gollagow

665 , Ornaredd from do

Par from New Castle.

In the absence of sales prices continue nomin

In the absence of sales prices continue nomi

| Heer...We quote: | 78600—7\$700
| Tennent | 4500—5 000
| Guiness' Stout | 7 200—7 300
| German, Carlsberg | 7 250—7 300
| do Cavallo | 7 000—7 100
| do sundry brands 4 000—5 000
| nominal | American | Arrivals | 1000—5 000

ivals;
450 cases per Argentina from Hamburg
190 ,, and 40 barrels per G. B. S. from London.
105 ,, per Delambre from Liverpool.

Butter .- Prices are again somewhat lower.

Arnvals.

453 Cases per Argentina from Hamburg

1/750 , and 400 barrels per Ville de Santos from Havre.

7 , per Horrax from Liverpool

54 , Sarvie from Ceinoa

115 , and 115 barrels per Dattor from New York.

Cement.—Arrivals:

too barrels per G. B. S. from London,
Prices have advanced to

English 6\$500---7\$800 German 6 500---6 800 Boulogne 7 500---8 000

PORT OF SANTOS

Septen

Coffee.—The market closes quiet at 4\$200—4\$400 per 10 kilos for ruperiors.

Reccipits last week averaged 3,680 bags per day and stock today is estimated atf21,000 bags.

The reccipits in August averaged 3,134 bags per day, against 1,480 per day in July, the total reccipits from July 1st to August 31st amountain to 14,21.70 bags.

mounting to 143,710 bags 97,410 bags in same period of 1880

112,700 ,, 1879 1878 ", 148,630 ", 54,997 ", 2xports in August were 61,960 hags viz:
Europe 54,147 bags
United States 7,178 ",
Coastwise 635 ",

61,960 bags in July 42,809 ,, Total for the 2 months 104,769 bags against 151,881 bags same period 1880 ... 119,743 ... 1879 ... 1879 ... 1874 ... 1875 ... 1878 ... 1878 ... 1878 ... 1877 ... 1877

PORT OF MARANHAO.

August 28th, 1881. Cotton .- Very little doing. Quotations 420 to 480 reis pe

Signr.—Entries are now on a larger scale but still not very mportant. Buyers offer 100—130 reis per kilo.

Prieghts—βon and 10% for cotton, 101 and 10% for sugar.

Cargo scarce.

Exchange —21% go dy.

Discounti—8% to 10%. Money very scarce.

—The official valuation of the exports from Pará during the month of July for the last five years, according to the Provincia do Pará are as follows:

year value year value

cia de Parri ure as follows:
year value
1861: ... 1,859,0008903 1878. ... 959,157873
1870: ... 1,505,589 59
1870: ... 1,505,589 59
The value of the three principal products entering into these totals, were as follows:

these totals, were as follows:

rubber
1887.***... 1,115,49,9555
1890.***... 1,23,41,87 780
1879.***... 860,549 500
1879.**... 460,896 799
1879.**... 37,7500 279
The destinations of the July

**exports of the current year were as follows:

The destinations of the July exports of the curre were as follows:

England 596,993\$846

France 75,4616 600

United States 256,696 680

Southern provinces 41,885 284

Portugal 72,414 585

Cayenne 1,473 680

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARALI GARAL
SEPTEMBER 3.

WILLINGTON—Am lug William Phillips; 591 tons: Healy:
42 de; railroad material, etc. to Norton Megaw & Co.
BAHA—Port bgn Julio: 340 tons: Santos: 17 de; sundries to

order.

SEPT. 4.

Oporto-Port hig Bento de Freitas; 265 tons; Lopes; 39 ds; sundries to Menteiro Braga & Co.

SEPT. 5.
LONDON—Br bk G. B. S.; \$72 tons; Broom; \$2 ds; sundrie to A. Moss & Co. to A. Moss & Co.

CARDIPP—Br bk Eliza Campbell; 536 tons; Griffith; coal to

E. W. May.

SEPT. 6.

LISBON—Nor bk Aladdin; 524 tons; Petersen; 43 dx; salt to

order.

WESTERWICK -Sw bg Sagn; 304 tons; Engstrom; 71 ds; pine to order.

CARDIFF-Am shp Resolute; 1,644 tons; Nichols; 49 ds; coal to Br shp Howard D. Troop: 1,543 tons; Mack; 51 ds; coal to D. Pedro II RR. LEITH-Sw lug Emmanuel; 301 tons; Andersen; 65 ds; coal to

MEMRI.—Nor bk Jernbyrd; 252 tons; Severtsen; 80 ds; pine to Hartwig Willumsen & Co. raarwig wiliumsen & Co.

57. MARVS—Ner bl. Noel; 489 tons; Christophersen; 59 ds; pine to Mc. C. Beecher & Co.

N. York:—Br bgn Bessie May; 341 tons; Buck; 73 ds; to A. Moss & Co.

Moss & Co.

SEPT. 7.

CAGLIARI-Nor bk Jorsalfarer; 656 tons; Bergmann; 57 ds; salt to order. SEPT. 8.

BALTHORR—Am ble Templar; 390 tons; McClean; 56 ds; flour SEPT, 9.

GLANGOW—Am shp Sabino; 1,260 tons; Farmer; 78 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co.

— Nor bk Orvarodd; 512 tons; Levardsen; 63 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

**Trocktota.—Nor hgm .Stray: 280 tons; Wikborg; 76 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

to C. W. Gross & Co. Fray Barro-Sp bg Peptilo; 141 tons; Alsina; 27 ds; jerked beef to A. Wagner. Orostro-Port bk Novo Silencio; 350 rons; Ferreira; 57 ds; sundries to J. A. G. Sanos.

BALTIMORR—Am bgn Chowan; 227 tons; Clement; 55 ds; flour to W. Ritchie & Co. N. CASTLE-Gr bk Pax; 689 tons; Aschoff; 60 ds; coal to H. Willunsen & Co.

MONTEVIDEO.—Br bk Ithuriel; 318 tons; Jones; 22 ds; Indian corn to A. de Sonza Pinto. -Gr bgn Insel; 192 tons; Rottgers; 32 ds; hay to

SEPT. 10. TRIESTE-Sw bgn Lhadnoi; 199 tons; Arke; 80 ds; flour to C. W. Gross & Co. SEPT. 12.

BARCRIONA—Sp bgn Marcelino; 240 tons; Pla; 46 ds; wine; put into this port for water, bound for Buenos Ayres.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPT. 2.
GALVESTON....Gr bgn Johann Kremer, 280 tons; Eggers; PARANAGUA-Dan bgn H. J. Bangoe; 136 tons; Han-

salt.

— Dan bg Lovisa; 239 tons; Larsen; ballast.

SEPT. 3.

GASSH—Brbg Exact; 189 tons; Bisson; ballast.

SEPT. 4.

VALPARASO—Br bk Espirght, 409 tons; Clark; ballast.

PARANAGIA—Sp bgm Hortencia; 202 tons; Raspail; ballast.

SEPT. 6.

SEPT. 6.

SARTISCO—Gr bg Clava: 271 tons; Egberts; sund's.

SARTOS—Br bg Sphila Cook; 511 tons; Smith; sundries.

SEPT. 7.

BAITIMORE—Am bk New Light; 408 tons; Snow; coffee.

MACASSAR—Nor bk Flohe; 333 tons; Michelsen; ballast.

S. FRANCISCO, Cal.—Am shp Thomas Dana; 1,468 tons; Sisson; same carries.

SEPT. 8.

PORT NATAL—Gr bgn Arthur Huntley: 334 tons; Kagebein; coffee.

BALTIMORE—Arg shp David Stewart, 699 tons; Holt; coffee, SEP7, 19.

SEPT. 10.

PRENAMENCO-Br bk Hattonburn, 240 tons; Crecken; ballast.
Bakta—Gr log Amor; 231 tons; Kranner; ballast.
S. FRANCISCO, Call—Br bk Manilobs; 240 tons; Hugus; bkr.
SEPT. 12.
VALPARAMO-Br bk Gertrude; 383 tons; Prance; ballast.
PORT NATAL—Nor bgn Norden; 236 tons; Davidson; coffee.

—The Sp bgn Marcelina, 46 days from Barcelona wish a cargo of wine, bound for Buenos Ayres, put into this port for water on the 12th Instant.

—The Bars, gumban Principle do Grife Paray struck on the Preguigas reefs near Maranhão on the 10th Inst. No lives were lost and there was a probability of saving the vessel. Later telegrams report the vessel as totally lost.

—Advices from Rio Grande do Sul dated 4th instant state that the Br. Ing. Mary Tamiston, on entering the bar of Rio Grande, struck but got off again next day, sided by the tide.

—The Am. Shn. Thouast Dans from New York for S.

—The Am. shp. Thomas Dana, from New York for S. Francisco, Cal., which entered this port in distress on June 13th, having finished her repairs, sailed hence for her destination on the short. on on the 2th inst.

non- on the 7th unst.

"The Bras. xt. misrtifle, belonging to the Macahle e Campos R. R., which left this port at a p.m. on the 10th inst., went ashore at the "Prais da Massambaba" at 12 p.m. Crew and passengers were awed but the starner was considered totally lost. The vessel was insured for 200,000\$ in various Rio com-

posses.

—On the 7th inst., while crossing the bar of Itajahy, the national bgus. Octavio, Villa Flor and Tuyá ran aground. The first got off again at once, the second later on, but the Tryay was totally lost, the crew and the greater part of the cargo being saved.

cargo being saved.

—The United States lighthouse service has placed an experimental Pintsch gas illuminated buoy at the entrance to the harbor of New York. The new buoy is solely an experiment and will be removed should if an oprove assisfactory. The buoy will show a continuous while light, and is located about one-third of a mile from the wreck of the Scotland lightship, and are the south channel entrance buoy with the following bearings: Scotland lightship, S.E. by S.; Highland lights, S.W.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Sept. 2	Magellan, Br	Valparaiso*	Sundries
" 5	Umberto I, It	Genoa*	Sundries
12 5	Saroie, Fr	River Plate	Sundries
,, 6	Patagonia, Br	Liverpool*	Sundries
,, 6	Horrox, Blg	River Plate	Sundries
,, 8	Portena, Fr .	Havre*	Sundries
	Bessel, Br	New York	Coffee
	Trent, Br	Southampton*	Sundries
,, 9		South ton*	Sundries
, 10	Argentina, Gr	Hamburg*	Sundries
,, 10	Halley, Br	New York	Coffee
	Hannover Gr	Breemn*	Sundries
, II	Niger, Fr	River Plate,	Sundries
, II	Dalton, Br	Santos	Sundries
H 12	V. de Santos, Fr	Havre*	Sundries

* Calling at intermediate p

SAMISH mmk Onion. SAMISH mmk Onion. 164 June 3 S. Nicolas, Alexander Wagner ank Diorotes. 165 Maya 4, B. Ayres. A. Wagner ank Diorotes. 167 Ministra. 168 July 188 July 1			The state of the s		-		4
Sept. 3 Uniberto I, 1t 1 Horrow, 19g 1 Condon" 3 od 1 Sept. 3 Patagonia, 19 Sept. 3 Pata	AR	RIVAL	S OF.	FOREIGN	STEAL	VERS.	
London						ONSIGNED TO	0
London	Sept. 3 U 1 4 H 1 5 Si 2 5 P 3 5 B 3 5 H	mberto I, orrox, Blavoie, Fr atagonia, essel, Br alley, Br alton, Br	It B Br	River Plate London* 3c Marseilles* Caldera* River Plate Santos td Richmond:	5d Fio d No 21d Ka Wii 8 No	rita & T. rron M'w & rl Valais & son, Sons & rton M'w & do do	CCCC
London	77. 77. 8 Ai 8 Ai 10 Ni 11 Di 11 Pi	rent, Br rehimedes rgentina, iger, Fr annover C clambre, de Santo	Br Gr ir Br s, Fr	River Plate River Plate Santos 17h Santos, 20h Liverpool*, Santos 2h Santos 22	7 Roy No. 21d Me Bra No. A. Me	rton M'w & Johnston & Co Johnston & Sageries Ma ndes & Co ton M'w & Leuba & Co.	CC E. C
Stemmers London. 6c/ Loverpool. 6c/ Antwerpo. 4c/ Hamburg. 4c/ Hamburg	74774	Y 3 TV			10 100	nu oc 1 avoia	
RAME DE YANRIRO, SEPTEMBER 12, 1893. NAME DE YANRIRO, SEPTEMBER 12, 1893. AMERICAN bk Yamoydon. 493 Aug 10 blatimore. Phipps Pros. & C be Grant. 491 to the Control of th					f o	307 -357 32/6-37/6 32/6-37/6	75.
AMERICAN bl. Vamoyden. 493 Aug to Baltimore. Bright Coefficient 489 shp Caledonia. 495 shp Caledonia. 495 shp Caledonia. 495 shp Sabno. 495 shp Caledonia. 495 shp Ca		100	() -		ann sta		
AMERICAN bk Yamoyden. 493 Aug 10 bg Grant. 491 592 Aug 10 bg Grant. 491 593 594 bk Temphat. 392 595 bk Temphat. 392 596 bg Aloro. 397 596 bg Moro. 397 596 bladimore. 597 598 bladimore. 598 Milliance. 598 Aug 10 bladimore. 598 Bladimore. 599 Bladimore. 599 Bladimore. 599 Bladimore. 599 Bladimore. 599 Bladimore. 590	FORFIGN	DE YAI	NG V VEIRO	ESSELS D, SEPTE.	IN THE	PORT O.	
Battisti and he had a state of the had a state of t				PROM			
Battisti and he had a state of the had a state of t	bk Yamoyde bg Grant	in 49:	Aug	Baltimore Antwerp	Phipps	Bros. & C	
Battisti and he had a state of the had a state of t	lug Spotless lug Wm. Ph	illips 59	Sept 3	Baltimore	Wright on Norton	& Co. Megaw&Co	,
BRITISH AND ALL LIGHT AND AND HOLE AND AN	bk Templar . shp Sabino	392 1260	"	8 Baltimore 9 Glasgow .	Wright	as Co	
BRITISH AND ALL LIGHT AND AND HOLE AND AN	bg Moro	190	Junez				
bgn Niord bg Ort Calders bg Angele	shp Lady Li bk Asterion	isgar 1206 508	May 2	8 Amsterda Rangon	For re	pair er.	9
bgn Niord bg Ort Calders bg Angele	hig Nancy H bk Charl. Glank Montreal	olt 318 adst' 945 806	71 71 I	Brunswich Cardiff Cardiff	To ord Wilson To ord	er. Sons & Co. er.	
bgn Niord bg Ort Calders bg Angele	shp City Can lug Grenville	np 990	11 1	Liverpool Cardiff Greenock	W. Rit	as Co. chie & Co acheco	
bgn Niord bg Ort Calders bg Angele	bk Glaslyn bk City of Li bk San Ferns	ma. 352 ndo 401	11 1 11 11 11 20	Cardiff	Hartwi	er g Willumser Megaw & (1
bgn Niord bg Ort Calders bg Angele	bk Latona lug E Richaa bk Sapho	dson 291 559	,, 26 ,, 21	Rosario Rozario New Yor	. To orde To orde McCull	er. er och B'r & C	
bgn Niord	bk G. B. S bk E. Campb shp H.D. Ti	eli. 596 roop 543	Sept !	London Cardiff Cardiff	E. W. D. Ped	s & Co. May ro II RR,	-
bgn Nionat. bgn Nionat. bg Oorecht & O' PARINCEI the Angele be Angele che	bgn Bessie M bk Ithuriel	ay. 341	11 6	New Yor Mont'vide	A. de S	s & Co ouza Pinto	
be Angele 232 Alway of Liverpool, Che Angele 232 Alway of Salt Island, Che Avenir, 768 324 Alway 632 Alway 64 224 Alway 72 Alway	bgn Niord	174	Aug 11	Marseilles	. Berla C	otrim & Co.	- 4
BERMAN GLISTEL STORY GLISTEL STORY GLISTEL STORY GLISTEL STORY GLISTEL STORY STORY	bg Goorecht & FRENCH bk Angele	2 O' 206					
BERMAN GLISTEL STORY GLISTEL STORY GLISTEL STORY GLISTEL STORY GLISTEL STORY STORY	bk Caldera bk Avenir bk Marie Coll bg Vaillant	234 768 et. 347 248	Aug :	Salt Island Cardiff Salt Island Rosario	. Montein . Watson l. J. M. M . To orde	o Braga & C Ritchie & C iranda Leone r,	
18 Mescho 18 Mes	GRRMAN bg Lisette	150					
18 Mescho 18 Mes	bg Picolet bgn Amalia	235 130	,, 18 ,, 18	Hamburg. Ajó Hamburg	Brandes	& Co.	
18 Mercio 18 Mer	bk Pax bg Insel	689 192	Sept 9	New Castl Rosario	Hartwig To orde	Willumsen r	1
18 Mercio 18 Mer	bk Teodolinds bk Antonio d'	Ab' 784	Aug a	Torrevieja New York	To orde	r. iente & Co	
bg Higgo 272 Aug za Westerwick F. Clemente & Co lik Activ 314 n. zs (Greenock . J. Fry & Co. lug Mary 46 n. 26		363	,, 19 Inly 08	Salt Island	J. Miras	ida Leone	
bg Higgo 272 Aug za Westerwick F. Clemente & Co lik Activ 314 n. zs (Greenock . J. Fry & Co. lug Mary 46 n. 26	bk Nicolay H bk Henrich Bj	K' 282 orn 107	Aug 4	Greenock. Newport . Cardiff	W. Rito Hartwig	hie & Co W'n & Co.	
bg Hugo 274 Aug za Westerwick F. Clemente & Co lik Activ 314 p. 25 (Greenock J. F. Pry & Co. lug Mary 266 p. 26 Westerwick Hartwig Wi. & Co log Saga. 304 Sept 6 Westerwick Hartwig Wi. & Co log Saga. 304 Sept 6 Westerwick Hartwig Wi. & Co log Saga. 304 Sept 6 Westerwick Hartwig Wi. & Co log Saga. 304 Sept 6 Westerwick Hartwig Wi. & Co log Saga. 304 Sept 6 Westerwick Hartwig Wi. & Co log Saga. 304 Sept 7 Westerwick Hartwig Wi.	bk Kong Eys lug Freidig hen Eimund.	tein 463 401	, 12 , 17	New Castle Cadiz New Castle	Wilson, To orde	Sons & Co	
bg Hugo 274 Aug za Westerwick F. Clemente & Co lik Activ 314 p. 25 (Greenock J. F. Pry & Co. lug Mary 266 p. 26 Westerwick Hartwig Wi. & Co log Saga. 304 Sept 6 Westerwick Hartwig Wi. & Co log Saga. 304 Sept 6 Westerwick Hartwig Wi. & Co log Saga. 304 Sept 6 Westerwick Hartwig Wi. & Co log Saga. 304 Sept 6 Westerwick Hartwig Wi. & Co log Saga. 304 Sept 6 Westerwick Hartwig Wi. & Co log Saga. 304 Sept 7 Westerwick Hartwig Wi.	bk B. M. Wi bk Union bk Knudsvig.	dth 284 467	,, 29 ,, 30	Cette New Castle Richmond	Karl Va To orde F. Clem	lais & Co r ente & Co.	1
bg Higgo 272 Aug za Westerwick F. Clemente & Co lik Activ 314 n. zs (Greenock . J. Fry & Co. lug Mary 46 n. 26	bk Aladdin bk Jernbyrd. bk Noel	524 5 252 489	ept 6	Lisbon Memel St. Mary	To orde Hartwig McCullo	r. Will'n & C ch B, & Co,	
bg Higgo 272 Aug za Westerwick F. Clemente & Co lik Activ 314 n. zs (Greenock . J. Fry & Co. lug Mary 46 n. 26	bk Jorsalfarer bk Orvarodd, bgn Stray	656 512 280	" 7 " 9	Cagliari Glasgow Stockholm	To orde Wilson, C. W. G	r. Sons & Co rofs & Co	
SEAMISH SIM ORDON 150 May 24 B. Ayres A. Wagner simk Drotea 151 Junes 3 N. Nicala. Alexander Wagner bg Primitiva 164 13 Mont video J. F. Riguerdo & C. D. Ol Modesta 183 23 Mont video J. M. Frina & Sons. bg Winifeed 193 July 18 Mont video J. M. Frina & Sons. bg Winifeed 193 July 18 Mont video J. M. Frina & Sons. bg Teer Herman 193 July 18 Mont video J. M. Frina & Sons. bg Teer Herman 193 July 18 Mont video J. M. Frina & Sons. bg Soberano 193 July 18 July 19		272	\ug 12	Westerwick	F. Cleme	ente & Co	l
SEAMISH SIM ORDON 150 May 24 B. Ayres A. Wagner simk Drotea 151 Junes 3 N. Nicala. Alexander Wagner bg Primitiva 164 13 Mont video J. F. Riguerdo & C. D. Ol Modesta 183 23 Mont video J. M. Frina & Sons. bg Winifeed 193 July 18 Mont video J. M. Frina & Sons. bg Winifeed 193 July 18 Mont video J. M. Frina & Sons. bg Teer Herman 193 July 18 Mont video J. M. Frina & Sons. bg Teer Herman 193 July 18 Mont video J. M. Frina & Sons. bg Soberano 193 July 18 July 19	lug Mary bg Saga	246 304 S	,, 25 iept 6	Westerwick Westerwick	Hartwig To order	W'ii & Co	
mmk Oriticas	bgn Lhadnoi.	199	,, 10	Trieste	C. W. G	oss & Co	1
pol Modesta 183 - 23 pol Modesta 184 - 24 pol Pepe - 240 p. 25 pol Pepe	smk Onion smk Dorotea bg Primitiva	169 h	day 24 une 13	B, Ayres S. Nicolas. Mont'video	A. Wag Alexande	ner. er Wagner	
bg Tees Herman sp	pol Modesta bg Pepe bg Winifredo	240	,. 23	Mont'video Paysandú Mont'video	J. M. Fr. J. Roma	ias & Sons, guera	
bg Cecilia. sp: July 18 R. Ayres. J. Romaguera ping Rita. 184 m. 18 J. Ayres. G. N. Vincenzi amk Cabriela. 184 m. 18 J. Ayres. G. N. Vincenzi amk Cabriela. 184 m. 18 J. Ayres. G. N. Vincenzi amk Cabriela. 184 m. 18 J. Hont Video F. de Figueire Ache pol Francicquita. 184 m. 18 J. Hont Video F. de Figueire Ache pol Francicquita. 185 m. 18 J. Hont Video F. de Figueire Ache pol Francicquita. 185 m. 18 J. Hont Video F. de Figueire Ache ping Eappearan. 185 m. 18 J. Hont Video F. de Figueire Ache ping Caprilla 185 m. 185 m. 185 m. 185 m. 185 m. 185 m. pol Marcelino 420 m. 185 m. 185 m. pol Marcelino 420 m. 185 m. pol Marcelino 420 m. 185 m. pol Marcelino 420 m. 185 m. pol Marcelino 50 m. 185 m. pol Marcelino 185 m. pol M	bg Tres Herms bg Soberano smk Mercedita	un' 220 330 A	ug 2	B. Ayres Mont'video B. Ayres	Souzalrn Sza Irmá I. Roma	não&Rocha o& Rocha guera	9
amk Lola 197 Alug 6 (San Nicolas) Souza I'o & Rocha pol Francisquia. 164 64	bg Cecilia bgn Rita smk Gabriela	191 J	uly 18	B. Ayres B. Ayres Mont'video	J. Roma G. N. V F. de Fig	guera incenzi. rueiredo&C	
bgm Esperanna 125, 5 Mont'wideo Freins & Miranda smi Anita 133, 10 Mont'wideo Freins & Miranda Smi Anita 134, 10 Mont'wideo Freins & Miranda Twa 134, 10 Mont'wi	smk Lola pol Francisquit smk Merced	107 A	ug 6	San Nicolas Paysandú do	Souza Ir Sanchez S. Hime	o & Rocha Hime &Ze' & Zenha	
2gn Guadelupe. 147 98 do Alex. Waguer- bg Pépito 141 Sept 9 fray Bento Alex. Waguer- bg Marcelino 20 12 Bert 9 fray Bento Alex. Vaguer- bg Marcelino 141 Sept 9 fray Bento Alex. Vaguer- bg Marcelino 141 Sept 9 fray Bento Alex. Vaguer- bg Marcelino 141 Sept 9 fray Bento Alex. Vaguer- bg Marcelino 161 Salt Island. To order bk Improviso 666 154 Sabon 1, A. G. do Sautos ech M. daa D's 174 158 B. Ayres. Sauza Ir & Rocha. bk Audacia 633 160 Oporto M Gilveira & Co. bk New Yenced 161 Sept 9 fray Benton 161 Sept 9 fray Bent	bgn Esperanza smk Anita bg Angel	125 133 198	" 9 " to	Mont'video B. Ayres B. Ayres	Freitas & Souza Ira G.N.Vin	Miranda não & Co. cenzi & S's	
PORTUCUERAS bk Laura Norton 907 July Salt Island. To order bk Laura Norton 907 July Salt Island. To order Sautos Labon. I. A. G. do Sautos M. d. Goliveira & Co. bk Guilherme. 401 Sautos Sautos M. d'Oliveira & Co. bk Guilherme. 402 Sautos Sautos M. d'Oliveira & Co. bk Guilherme. 403 Sautos Sautos M. d'Oliveira & Co. bk Guilherme. 404 Sautos Sautos M. d'Oliveira & Co. bk Guilherme. 405 Sautos M. d'Oliveira & Co. bk Guilherme. 407 Sautos M. d'Oliveira & Co. bk Guilherme. 408 Sautos M. d'Oliveira & Co. bk Guilherme. 409 Sautos M. d'Oliveira & Co. bk Guilherme. 409 Sautos M. d'Oliveira & Co. bk Guilherme. 409 Sautos M. d'Oliveira & Co. bk Guilherme. 400 Sautos M. d'Oliveira & Co. bk Guilherme. 400 Sautos M. d'Oliveira & Co. bk Guilherme. 401 Sautos Sautos M. Braga & Co. bk Movo Silencio. 301 G'Oloveto. M. Braga & Co.	bgn Guadelupe bg Pepito bgn Marcelino	147 141 S	,, 28 ept 9	do Fray Bento Barcelona.	Alex. W Alex. W In distres	agner. agner. ss	4
se amprovato 000 m. 3 Liabon I. A. G. dos Sautos etch M. das Dis 174 m. 196 li. Ayres. Souas 17 & Rocha. bk Audeaia. 633 m. 26 Oporto M. d'Oliveira & Co. bk Margarida. 324 Alag 3 Oporto M. de Costa Pinto lug Fimpão. 323 m. 10 Mont video besa & Co. bk Carnies. 325 m. 10 Oporto M. de Costa Pinto lug Fimpão. 323 m. 10 Oporto M. de Costa Pinto lug Fimpão. 321 m. 10 Oporto M. a Goldenia Co. by Gardina de Co. by Gardi	PORTUGUESE bk Laura Nort	on 997 J	uly 1	Salt Island.	To order	C	
ex riva Venecii 300 , 26 (Oporto Mendes d'Oliv'a&C bix Margarida 34 Aug 1) Oporto Ma Cotas Finito lug Finplo 23 , 10 (Mont'video Bessa & Co & Co bix Guillerme 44, 11 (Oporto I) S. Zenha hgu Belo Figuri 20 , 13 (Lafon braga & Barbora bgra Dous Imalia , 26 (Sept 3) Bahha To order & Co bix More Stencis 6 (Co bix More Stencis) 30 40 (Dotto I A. G. Santos 40 (More Stencis) 30 40 (Dotto I A. G. Santos 40 (More Stencis) 30 40 (Dotto I A. G. Santos 40 (More Stencis) 30 40 (Dotto I A. G. Santos 40 (More Stencis) 30 40 (Dotto I A. G. Santos 40 (More Stencis) 30 40 (Dotto I A. G. Santos 40 (More Stencis) 30 40 (Dotto I A. G. Santos 40 (More Stencis) 30 40 (Dotto I A. G. Santos 40 (More Stencis) 30 40 (Dotto I A. G. Santos 40 (More Stencis) 30 40 (Dotto I A. G. Santos 40 (More Stencis) 30 40 (Dotto I A. G. Santos 40 (More Stencis) 30 40 (Mo	schr M. das D bk Audacia	606 174 653	" 19 " 26	R. Ayres	J. A. G. Souza Ir M. d'Oli	& Rocha.	1
se vanoes 50c 11 (Oporto M. d'Oliveira & Co bk. Guilherme 404 10 (Oporto J. S. Zenha bgm Bello Figuei 250 12 (Lateon Braga & Barbora Bgar Dous Inmio 207 201 (Gallequey Sours Irmão & Co 150	bk Margarida. lug Pimpão	384 235	ug 3	porto Dont'video	M, da Co Bessa & C	sta Pinto	
bgn Julia 340 Sept 3 Bahia To order lug B. de Freitas 263 , 40 Oporto M. Braga & Co bk Novo Silencio 350 a Oporto I A. G. Santos.	bk Guilherme. bgn Bello Figu	562 404 259	, 12 , 13	porto isbon	M. d'Oliv J. S. Zenl Braga & I	eira & Co. la Barboza	
- avvio auencio; 350; o(Oporto !! A. G. Santos.	bgn Julia hug B. de Freit	340 Se	ept 3 I	Bahia Oporto	To order M. Braga	& Co	A
4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- Hovo Stlenc	350	" 9	porto	, A. U. S	MAKUS.	. "

0.00	CIRCULATION	W. 1	DEN	TAMIMO	TION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATIO!
140		General	Apolice	s, curre	ncy	6 %c	1,000\$000	1,065\$000
	1	. ,,	,,		**********	"	800 000	1,0054000
1000	- 1/4/-	, ,,	,,,			"	600 000	1,045 000
39,069,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	29	50	**	*********	0	500 000	2,045 220
	2001391144	3>	>>	"		,,	400 000	,
and the second		**	,,	**		11	200 000	"
48 77	190 1 1 1	, ,,		***		5 %	T.000 000	90 %
2,157,600 000	1,900,400 000	111	23	***			600 000	90 70
	1755-1400 000	11	13	,,		**	400 000	
119,600 000	119,600 000	"	91			4 %	1,000 000	
7,489,500 000			. "	"		**	600 000	
2,722,600 000	5,267,000 000 2,727,000 000	Provincu	il apolic	es of Ra	o de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	par
1,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	Marillana.	t" .	c.000	gold		200 000	и.
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000			1 1505,	goid	11	1,000 000	E,225\$000
	75300,000 000	**	29	10	11	13	500 000	- 11
44,820,000 000 7,065,000 000	50,235,000 000			1879,	gold	41/2 %	1,000 000	112% %
,,==3,.==		"	"	"	,,	**	500 000	11

	SES	1 8	14	3	IND PUBLIC CO		LAST	LAST	DIVIDÊNI
CAPITAL	SHARE	TSKUED	VALUE	PAID	NAMES	RESERVE PUNE	QUOTA- TION	AM ^b T	PAID
33,000,000\$ 8,000,000	165,000	o Al	2005	A	Banco do Brazil	8,754,213\$98	292\$000	10\$000	July
13,000,000	40,000	A		A	Kurai e Hypothecario	2,118,943 08 1,102,841 85	8 264 000		Iniv :
£ 1,000,000	50,000		\$00	C A	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	. 1,102,841 85	7 935 000	9 000	July
6,000,000	30,000		200	~ A	English (limited) English (limited) Industrial e Mercantil Mercantil de Santos	£ 150,000	135 000	12 sh	Jun 1
4,000,000	20,000	5.00		A	Mercantil de Santos	575,000\$000	330 A00		July 1
4,000,000	20,000	10.00	900	l äi	Banco Predial. New London and Brazilian	229,414 25	330 000		July 1
£ 1,000,000	50,000	o Al	6 20	6 11	New London and Brazilian	£ 140,000	140 000	5 000 II s	July 1
12,000,000\$	60,000	15,000	200	200	Banco do Commercio	442,253\$01	214 500		Oct 1
				1 15	RAILWAYS		300	94000	July 1
1,000,000\$	5,000	Al	1 200\$	AL	Petropolis	83,730 470	180 000	8\$000	July 1
7,500,000	37,500	14,380	300	A	Macahé e Campos	103,795 128	1 tss ood		Jy .
5,000,000	-75.000	25,000	200	2505 Al	Paulista do debentures	-	90 %	614 %	interest
4,000,000	20,000	Al	200	l ŝi		258,691 200	235 000	8 %	June 1
	_				do debentures	_	92 000	6%	
	-	_		100	do debentures		85 % 80 %	6%	interest
2,400,000	12,000	All All	200	Al	Leopoluma,	81 100 pm	430 000	7 000	interest
-	-	I	. –	2003	do preferred oh .	0.1320 2/9			July, 1
2,000,000	10,000		200	All	Nictherovense	_	25 000 Nom.	70 70	anterest
600,000	3,300	All	200	All	Campos a S. Sebastião		Non	1	1
0,665,000	53,325	30,000	200	A!	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	_	160 000	1 _	July 1
-		_		-	do do with right to subsid. shs.		200 000	ı —	July 1
Roo	-	J	- 1		S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. do do with right to subsid. shs. do do subsidiary shares,		17 000	-	_
800,000	4,000	All	200	All			17 000 Nom.	614 %	Feb.
4,000,000\$,	TRAMWAYS			78 10	1
4,000,000a 2,000,000		16,500 All	200\$	All	Potential Candi	183,493 950	375 000	13 000	July. :
100,000	10,000	1 All	200	All	S. Paulo. Pernambuco. Pelotas			1 -5 -00	J
700,000	7,000 6,000	All	. 100	All	Demonstra	18,795 188	120 000		July.
1,200,000	0,000	All	200	All	Deleter			8 000	July.
540,000 800,000	2,700	3,000	200	All	S I win do Manualiza		10 000		J,
1,200,000	6,000	3,500	200	All	Peiotas. S. Luiz de Maranhão. Porto Alegre. Villa Izabel.	-	20 000		
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Villa Imbal	20,000 000		5 000	July July
,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	Aii	Montevideo	30,163 063	204 000	7 200	July :
.200.000	10,000	7,000	****	A.,	Montevideo	2,800 000			. ,
,200,000	10,000	All	200\$	All		-	4 000	1	
,400,000	27,000		200	Ail	Carris urbanos		19 000 246 000		
	7,550			500\$	Carris urbanosdo debentures	17,981 663	246 000	10 000	July 1
		1 79				-	90 %	6%	interest
1,800,000	6,000	All	300\$	300\$	Uniño e Industria				
180,000	1,800	All	100	All	Magé e Sapucaia	180,000 000	105 000 Nom.	15 000	June 1
	1 1	1			NAVIGATION COMPANIES		Non.	1 1	
£,000,000\$	20,000	All	200\$	All	NAVIGATION COMPANIES Brazileira de Navegação. Espirito Santo e Campos.	FOT 100 -00	238 000	11	Tut.
600,000	3,000	All	200	160\$	Espirito Santo e Campos	507,423 782 300,000 000	100 000	8 000	July 1
200,000	1,000	912	200	110		300,000 000	Nom.	8 600	Jusy 1
640,000	3,200	3,168	300	All	Ferry		Nom.		
500,000	2,500	All	200	All	Paulista	89,172 045	110 000	6 000	Tuly ,
750,000	50,000	40,419	L 15	All	Paulista Amazon Steam Navigation. Fliv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	\$ 50,000	137 000		July. 1 July. 1
150,000	750		200	100\$	Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)		106 000		July.
,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Nacional de Navegação	103,019\$720	270 000	10 000	May 1
,000,000\$					INSURANCE				
,000,000	8,000	4,000	1,000\$	125\$	Fidelidade	225,000\$000	200 000	20 000	July 1
,500,000	3,000	All	1,000	250	Argos Fluminense	305,794 780	500 000	37 000	July 1
800,000	2,500	Aii	1,000	100	Garantia	305,794 780 172,750 000	145 000	37 000 8 000	July 1
500,000	500	Aül	1,000	250	Nova Fernanente	180,123 763	350 000	12 500	July 1
,000,000	30,000	10,000	200	200	Nova Permanente. Nova Regeneração. Confiança	180,123 763 27,418 722	Nom.	6 000	Jan. 1
,000,000	40,000	20,000	200	50		100,000 000	42 000 68 000	3 000	luly 1
,000,000	\$0,000	25,000	200	10	Previdente	250,000 000	68 900	4 000	July 1
000,000	200	All	200	100	Previdente. Popular Fluminense.	134,209 000 184,426 740	14 500	1 000	July 1
000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Alliança	164,426 740	24 500	\$ 000	Dec. 1
	1	'				10,000 000	29 000	2 000	July 1
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Gloria	70,000 000	40 000	1 400	July. 1
200,000	1,000	All	200	All	Harmonia	/5/440 000	Non.	3 000	
300,000	3,000	All	100	100\$	Mercado Nictheroyense	900 000	7 000		Dec. 1 June. 1
		, 1				, 000	ı ' !		-
750,000	37,500	36,000	£ 20	Alt	Rio de l'aneiro		280 000	10 %	May r
. 75,000	7,500	- All	6 10				60 000	2 %	April 1
	1	Atla			MISCELLANROUS				
	3,000		200\$	All	Transportes Marit. de Sav	120,000 000	100 000	3\$000	July. 13
600,000\$	3,000	600	200	All	DORGS MATHIMOS	- "	110 000	6 000	Jan. 1
600,000		15,000	200	All	Docas ut Pedro II	-	105 000	4 000	Jan. 18
600,000	50,000			All	Unite Industrial	-	170 000 Nom.		
600,000	5,000	All	200						
600,000 000,000 000,000	2,000	Ali	200	TACE	Florestal Paranuanan				
600,000 000,000 000,000 400,000 500,000	5,000 2,000 2,500	Ali	200 200 200	145\$	Iransportes Marit. de Sav. Bonds Maritimos. Docas de Pedro II. Brazil Industrial. União Industrial. Florestal Paranaense. Melhoramentos de Santos.		2 000	1	
600,000 000,000 000,000 400,000 500,000 200,000	2,000 2,500 6,000	Ali Ali Ali	200	7.111	C TO GO COMITOD OF THE PARTY OF		Non.		*
600,000 000,000 000,000 400,000 500,000 200,000	5,000 2,000 2,500 6,000 6,000	All All 5,462	200	7.111	C TO GO COMITOD OF THE PARTY OF	58,793 327	Nom.	8 000	July. 1
600,000 000,000 400,000 500,000 200,000 200,000 400,000	5,000 2,000 2,500 6,000 6,000	Ali Ali 5,46z 7,500 Ali	200 200	7.111	C TO GO COMITOD OF THE PARTY OF	58,793 327 20,000 000	Nom. 175 000 120 000	8 000 8 000	July. 11 July 18
600,000 000,000 400,000 400,000 200,000 200,000 400,000 400,000	5,000 2,000 2,500 6,000 6,000	Ali Ali 5,46z 7,500 Ali Ali	200 200 200	7.111	C TO GO COMITOD OF THE PARTY OF	58,793 327 20,000 000	Nom. 175 000 120 000 1 000		
600,000 000,000 400,000 500,000 200,000 200,000 000,000 400,000 800,000	5,000 2,000 2,500 6,000 12,500 4,000 6,000	Ali Ali 5,46z 7,500 Ali Ali Ali	200 200 200 200 200	7.111	C TO GO COMITOD OF THE PARTY OF	58,793 327 20,000 000	Nom. 175 000 120 000 1 000	8 000 8 000 interest	
600,000 000,000 400,000 500,000 200,000 200,000 000,000 400,000 000,000 800,000 800,000	5,000 2,000 2,500 6,000 6,000	Ali Ali 5,462 7,500 Ali Ali Ali Ali	200 200 200 200	All 100\$ All 210\$ 49	Carruagens Fluminense	58,793 327 20,000 000	Nom. 175 000 120 000 1 000 3 000 Nom.		
600,000 000,000 400,000 500,000 200,000 200,000 400,000 800,000 800,000	5,000 2,000 2,500 6,000 12,500 4,000 6,000 4,000 0,000	Ali Ali 5,46z 7,500 Ali Ali Ali	200 200 200 200 200 200	All 100\$ All 210\$ All	Carruagens Fluminense. Commercio e Lavoura. Economia (lavanderia). Associação Commercial Triña Fluminense. Minas de Caçapava. Achitertoria.	58,793 327 20,000 000	Nom. 175 000 120 000 1 000 3 000 Nom. 50 000		
600,000 000,000 400,000 500,000 200,000 200,000 400,000 800,000 800,000	5,000 2,000 2,500 6,000 12,500 4,000 6,000	Ali Ali 5,462 7,500 Ali Ali Ali Ali	200 200 200 500 500 500	All 100\$ All 210\$ All	Carruagens Fluminense. Commercio e Lavoura. Economia (lavanderia). Associação Commercial Triña Fluminense. Minas de Caçapava. Achitertoria.	58,793 327 20,000 000	Nom. 175 000 120 000 1 000 3 000 Nom. 50 000 21 000		
600,000 000,000 400,000 500,000 200,000 200,000 000,000 800,000 800,000 800,000	5,000 2,000 2,500 6,000 6,000 4,000 6,000 4,000 16,000 9,000	Ali Ali 5,46z 7,500 Ali Ali Ali Ali 6,000 5,000	200 200 200 200 500 500 500	All 210\$ 40 All 50\$ All	Carruagens Fluminense Commercio e Lavoura. Economia (Awanderia). Associação Commercial Tratto Fluminense Minas de Cagapava. Architectonica. Petropolitana Petropolitana	58,793 327 20,000 000	Nom. 175 000 120 000 1 000 3 000 Nom. 50 000 21 000 Non.		
600,000 000,000 000,000 400,000 500,000 200,000 000,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000	5,000 2,000 6,000 6,000 12,500 4,000 6,000 4,000 16,000 9,000 10,000 40,000	Ali Ali 5,46z 7,500 Ali Ali Ali Ali 6,000 5,000	200 200 200 200 100 500 200 50 200 100	All 210\$ 40 All 50\$ All	Carruagens Fluminense Commercio e Lavoura. Economia (Awanderia). Associação Commercial Tratto Fluminense Minas de Cagapava. Architectonica. Petropolitana Petropolitana	20,000 000	Nom. 175 000 120 000 1 000 3 000 Nom. 50 000 21 000 Nom. 20 000	interest	July 18
000,000 400,000 500,000 200,000 200,000 000,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000	5,000 2,000 6,000 6,000 12,500 4,000 6,000 4,000 10,000 10,000 8,000	Ali Ali 5,462 7,500 Ali Ali Ali Ali 6,000 5,000 7,500 4,400	200 200 200 200 100 500 200 50 200 100	All 100\$ All 210\$ All 50\$ All 70\$ All	Caruagens Fluminense	37,866 000	Nom. 175 000 120 000 1 000 3 000 Nom. 50 000 21 000 Nom. 20 000		July 18
600,000 000,000 000,000 300,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000	5,000 2,000 6,000 6,000 12,500 4,000 6,000 4,000 10,000 10,000 8,000	All All 5,46z 7,500 All All All All 6,000 5,000 7,500 4,400 40,000 2,130	200 200 200 200 100 500 200 50 200 100 100	All 100\$ All 210\$ All 50\$ All 70\$ All	Caruagens Fluminense	37,866 000	Nom. 175 000 120 000 1 000 3 000 Nom. 50 000 21 000 Non. 20 000 100\$600	interest 6 500	July 18
600,000 .000,000 .000,000 400,000 500,000 .200,000 .200,000 .000,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 .000	5,000 2,000 6,000 6,000 12,500 4,000 4,000 4,000 10,000 8,000 8,000 5,000	Ali Ali 5,462 7,500 Ali Ali Ali Ali 6,000 5,000 7,500 4,400	200 200 200 200 100 500 200 50 200 100 100 500 200	All 210\$ All 210\$ 40 All 50\$ All 70\$ All All All	Carvageos Pluminense. Commercio e Lavoura. Economia (lavanderia). Associação Commercial. Pritão Pluminense. Minas de Cagapava. Architectonica. Petropolitana. Economica Auxiliara. Indiss. Plum. (kloseques). Manton Cagapava. Accessorios de Indissrial. Description de Cagapava. Economica Auxiliara. Description de Cagapava.	37,866 000	Nom. 175 000 1 000 1 000 3 000 Nom. 50 000 21 000 Nom. 20 000 100\$000 Nom.	interest	July 18 July 18 July 18 July 18 July 18 Dec. 18
600,000 000,000 000,000 300,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000	5,000 2,000 6,000 6,000 12,500 4,000 4,000 10,000 9,000 10,000 8,000 50,000 3,500	All All 5,46z 7,500 All All All All 6,000 5,000 7,500 4,400 40,000 2,130	200 200 200 200 100 500 200 50 200 100 200 100	All 210\$ All 210\$ 40 All 50\$ All 70\$ All All All	Carruagens Fluminense Commercio e Lavoura. Economia (Awanderia). Associação Commercial Tratto Fluminense Minas de Cagapava. Architectonica. Petropolitana Petropolitana	37,866 000	Nom. 175 000 120 000 1 000 3 000 Nom. 50 000 21 000 Non. 20 000 100\$600	interest 6 500	July 18

DROGARIA AMERICANA

I. AYRES & Co.

No. 34, Rua de São Pedro. Importers and introducers of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceut-cal products, and American, English and French specialties of all the different makers.

UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents at Rio de Janeiro, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance ogainst Fire on the usual terms. SMITH & YOULE.

No. 62, Rua 1º de Marc

WILLIAM B. DEMING,

135 Rua da Quitanda, Rio de Janeiro Office of the Silver & Deming M'f'g. Co. Manufacturers of Steam Force and Cistern Pumps, and all varieties of Hydraulic machinery. Also Mandioca Presses and other machines for agricultural purpotes.

REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA.

(PORTUGUESE.)

The only Engineering Review published in Brazil.

Devoted to the interests of Brazilian engineers and engineers ng enterprises, and to all co-ordinate subjects which aid in the industrial development of the country.

It will contain a full record of all concessions granted by the government, and of their administration and condition.

Owing to its large circulation among engineers in all parts of the empire, it will be found a valuable advertising medium.

Published monthly.

each number..... 2 000

Advertising terms furnished on application.

Address: Redacção da REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA,

No. 28 Rua de Gonçalves Dias Rio de Janeiro. Caixa no Correio, No. 721.

THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

With the opening of the present year THE RIO Naws was enlarged to an eight-page sheet, and improved in every department which experience has proved to be necessary to the interests of a large and influential community of English-speaking merchants and capitalists. These improvements have been chiefly effected in the

Commercial Department,

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable infor-mation and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of commercial men. In its

Financial Department

the News will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making is a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of bonds and stocks will be given for each day. It will also carefully note every teglishtiev, administrative, or private net which may in any sense affect the profitableness or security of investments. In its

News Department

it will aim to give a full resumé of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or fear. In its news gathering it will seek to represent things just as it fadot them; in its comments it will aim to present its own opinions for which it will be willing to be held responsible at all times.

The following are a few selections from the comments with which we have been honored by our contemporaries:

From the Gaseta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute champion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious inicative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco. The roar of the interests fed by the immonit rafficin human flash does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and carmes trapesgrists. The whole English colony of Rio de Janeiro prize The Rio Naws, and there are already many Brazilians who seek it for its very exact appreciation and judicious commentaties gn all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

We wish Tim Rio Naws success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that it flights, with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the disgrace of possessing slaves in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The existence of this important organ of the press is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slave-holders that a journal can live.

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Atomure Complexes, Campos, Rico de Janeiro.

Sinceits inauguration Tine Rio Naws has become important
and useful not only for the impartability and high standard with
which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincian notices of Brazil, and of commercial
information of the Rio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of
which has come to be necessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would tollow the discussion of
public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From Trubner's American and Oriental Literary Record,

London.

THE RIO NEWS.—To any one wanting Brazilian news in the
English language we can recommend THE RIO NEWS, pub
lished on the 5th, 15th and 24th of every month, as a reliable

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can no however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active forces of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sons. From this point of view, we can not fall to render homage to the distinguished editior of Time Rio Naws who so faithfully transmits to the great American Union and to the Furopean world the state of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing; the administrative and financial life of our provinces, and many other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

From the Artista, Rio Grande,

From the Artitla, Rio Grande.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this expirable ("The Rio Nowe"), is published in the imprint applial, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectuable coloury represented by the sons of powerful Ablion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the contrary by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear of proof that on this American soil, where shines the Southern Cross, they have bound a second motherhand.

The good will bestowed upon our prevince, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary, THE Rio News, oftering to us its most valuable sid in calling attention to what will meet our most vital needs, is without doubt a motive sufficient to have our unchanging gratitude.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrious collengue, we place our limited service at his free disposition.—May 22, 1850.

The Rio News of July 15, the important English Journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus sendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is specially realous, but also to our country, appreciating with respect which, through its medium, are to be echoed in the old world.—July 26, 1880.

CULLOCH BEECHER 4 Mc & COMPANY

Export and Commission Merchants.

41 AND 43 WALL STREET NEW YORK

P. O. Box No. 2364

acilitate the introduction into Brazil of American products, binery, Agricultural Implements, Kaibroad Supplies, Mar-urres' goods, Handware, Dry Goods and specialities gen-ground the production of the production of the production of the system of the production of the production of the try, by farmishing reliable information regarding the section so for propring and packing metchandise, so essencial so for producing and packing metchandise, so essencial performation of the production of the profusible acceptation there, and by means of their kilo de circle when the production and Manufaction is thought the supplies the production and Manufaction is the distribution of the supplies the situation of the production of the situation of situation

IDGERWOOD M'F'G. Co.. Successors of (LIMITED).

MILFORD & LIDGERWOOD,

Engineers, Machinists, Importers of Machinery and Material for Agricultural and Industrial Establishments, and Cotton and Woolen Mills. GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE,

COFFEE-CLEANING MACHINERY. No. 95, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital	6	1,000,000
Capital paid up		500,000
Reserve fund	13	140,000

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., Messrs. 7. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co.,

English Bank RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES :

RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Capital	£.	1,000,000
Ditto, paid up	£	500,000
Reserve Fund	£	140,000

Draws on the London Joint Stock Bank and transacts every description of Banking business.

EORGE BUCKERIDGE.

LIBRARIAN.

No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd Floor,

Agent for
English Books, Periodicals and Newspapers

NEW INVENTION FOR HAND PRINTING!

Useful in every Business Office.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

An elastic, changeable type that can be set up and used with out delay and as often as occasion requires.

These type have accurate metal bodies upon which rubber face are moulded and vulcanized by a patented process. They combine the accuracy of metal type with the elastic printing qualities of rubber. In use they are

Noiseless, and Print Perfectly

For business purposes they are invaluable. They can be used in any manner in which the ordinary Rubber Stamps are ow used, except in the very large sizes. This new type is put up in a variety of styles and sizes to suit surchasers.

S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer of RUBBER PRINTING AND DATING STAMPS, No. 34, Rua S. Pedro. Rio de Janeiro.

C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER

Import and Commission Merchants 47 RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA RIO DE JANEIRO

Caixa no Correio No. 115.

Receive consignments of American products, Machinery Agricultural Implements, Manufactured Goods, Hardware etc., etc., subject to the approval of their New York house, fo the prompt and satisfactory handling of which they posses univalled facilities.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian overnments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1881 STRAMER Aug 24 Tagus.... Southampton and Havre via Bahis Pernambuco, St. Vincent and Lisbor Sept 9 Trent Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia Maceio, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.

The outward steamers are due here about the beginning an middle of each month; proceeding to the River Plate, aftithe necessary stay in this port.

For freights and passages apply to E. W. MY, Supt., Rua 1º de Março No. 49.

IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

For New York:

ers leave Rio de Janeiro on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month, loading also in Santos.

From New York:

A steamer leaves on the 5th of each month (coasionally calling at West-Point for cargo) for Babia and Rio d Janeto, bringing cargo and passengers for transshipment to the Coast Ports and River Plate by steamers of the sam Line.

Other steamers sail monthly for the United States of America, as per special advertisements.

Excellent accommodations for passengers.

Lamport & Holt

21, Water Street, Liverpool;

Arthur Holland & Co. 17, Leadenhall Street, London

Agents in Rio de Janeiro,

Norton, Megaw & Co. Rua do Visconde de Inhauma, No. 20.

SECURITY AGAINST FRAUD

The Monitor

Check Perforating Machine.

The use of this machine affords an absolute guarantee against raising or altering the amounts specified on any kind of commercial paper.

achine may be seen at this office, where orders will b

DROGARIA AMERICANA.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER

POND'S EXTRACT, HECHT'S VERMIFUGE, PYRETIC SALINE, CAMPHORATED VASELINE, TELERINE LIQUOR, CAIAPANIA WINE.

> J. Ayres & Co. Rua de S. Pedro No. 34

 $B^{\overline{\mathtt{ACON1}}}$ BACON!

Prime English Cured Bacon of the first quality in good dry condition: 1\$800 per kilo.

Ship Chandle ed at reduced rates. mples may be seen and orders received at
No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, and floor. P. MACKIE & Co., Limited.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

Railroad, Tramway and Engineering Supplies and Materials.

Contracts made for furnishing new lines with Rails, Bridges, Rolling Stock, Shop Machinery, Telegraph Supplies, etc., at Manufacturer's Lowest Rates.

Designs and Estimates on application.

REPRESENTING IN BRAZIL

The following manufacturers:

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE Co. PITTSBURG, Pa., U. S. A.

THE WHARTON RAILROAD SWITCH Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

PULLMAN PALACE CAR Co. NEW YORK, U. S. A.

G. BRILL & Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

H OOKS SMELTING Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

LEHIGH CAR WHEEL WORKS CATASAUQUA, Pa., U. S. A.

ULMER SPRING Co.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., U. S. A.

 $\Gamma^{ ext{HE JOHN A. ROEBLING & SONS Co.}}$ TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A.

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS. DUNKIRK, N. Y., U. S. A.

WM. SELLERS & Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

BLAKE ORE CRUSHER CO. NEW HAVEN, Conn., U. S. A.

RUBBER HAND AND DATING STAMPS.

The Consecutive Rubber Dating Stamp Self-Inking Hand Stamp,

The Pocket Pencil Stamp, The Compass Stamp, Fac-simile Autographs,

Monograms, Hand Stamps of every size and description.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

For Merchants, Benhers and Professional Men and for all business purposes, these stamps are superior to any kind of hand stamp in use. They are simple, durable, elastic, and they print easily and perfectly. They are absolutely noiseless, For Family Use, in marking clothing, house and table lines, etc., with indebtle link, they are invaluable.

Monograms, autographs, etc., made to order.

S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer, 34 Rua de S. Pedro Rio de Janeiro

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLORE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co.

O. C. JAMES.

No. 34, RUA S. PEDRO.

Agency and Commission House

Railway Supplies a Specialty [No consignments received.]

Brazilian Agency for the following well-known American establishments:

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831) BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of custom

ACKSON & SHARP COMPANY

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Manufacturers of all styles and qualities of Passenger, Mail and Freight Cars.

This establishment is one of the largest in the United States, and has furnished the cars for nearly all the marrow guage railroads in the United States and Cuba. The cars of the São Paulc and Rio de Janeiro railway, the Ituana, the Mogyana, Nichteroyense and other marrow guage railways in Brazil are from these well-known works.

from these well-know...
CHAS, S. HOWLAND,
Treasurer. JOB H. JACKSON,

WHITNEY & SONS, A. CAR WHEEL WORKS.

Callowhill street, sixteenth to seventeeth streets, Philadelphia, Penn.

Chilled cast iron wheels (steeled by the Hamilton process for railways, street cars, and mines. Axles of iron or steel. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of custom

AMERICAN BANK NOTEC

OFFICE: 142, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. ENGRAVES AND PRINTS

NOTES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND COR-RATIONS, BILLS OF EXCHANCE, CERTIF-ICATES OF STOCK, POSTAGE AND REV-ENUE STAMES, POLICIES OF IN-SURANCE, AND ALL KINDS OF SECURITIES

In the most artistic style, and in a building proof against fire

A. G. GOODALL, President
JAS. MACDONOUGH, Vice-Presi THEO. H. FREELAND, GEO. H. STAYNER,

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

In entering upon its eighth volume—the third under its pre-ent title and management—the publishers of True Nave's leg-leave to state that the same policy which has this far been so successful in its editorial management, will be continued for future without change. The results of this independent and impartial policy have been so highly satisfactory and the en-impartial policy have been so highly satisfactory and the en-publishers have been so there are the same and the to realize other improvement of the same by some of the interested in Bacillatian tigal.

impartial policy narcouragement for its continuance narcouragement for its continuance narpublishers have been able to increase its size by one-unitnecessary of the properties of great value to all business men
interested in Brazilian trade. will continue to be that of strict
independence and impartiality. It will seek to obtoin the
cartiest and most reliable information on all commercial topics,
and to incorporate all statistical information is such a manner as
to give it a permanent value for reference. Its reports for the
experts in their several branches of the press when the manner as
to give it a permanent value for reference. Its reports for the
experts in their several branches of the press when are recognized
spared in making these reports throughly accurate and
reliable. The absence of regular newspaper summaries of
the shabence of regular newspaper summaries of
News from keep for a facility of the strict of the strict
it is hoped that the difficulties in the word of that subject
this purpose will soon be overcome, after which regular report
from all the leading ports of the engine will be given.

The property of the strict of the strict of the subject of

BUSINESS OFFICE AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS :- Cains no Correio, Nº 721.